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SAUCE.

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Scientific Lens!  
Ask about this lens.  
N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
12, Queen's Road Central.

No. 20,641

號壹十四百六零萬二第

日六廿月七年子甲

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1924

式拜禮 號六廿月八年三十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tees  
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Codes: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.C.  
5th Edition and Improved.

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JAPANESE (FULLY-PAID) ... 55,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ... 20,000,000  
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE  
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ... 3,500,000  
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ment du Commerce et de l'Indus-  
trie en France; Banque de Paris et des  
Pays-Etrangers.  
LYON: Societe Generale pour l'Avance-  
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local  
Bills discounted.  
Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of  
the World bought and sold.  
L. BAINES,  
Manager

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yau-mat ... dep.	6.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.47	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	7.03	9.37	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.59	7.32
Taipo ... dep.	7.17	9.51	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.12	7.45
Taipo Market ... dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.12	6.17	7.49
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.43	2.06	5.22	6.27	7.59
Sheng Shui ... dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.48	2.10	5.27	6.32	8.03
Shum Chun ... arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.37	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun ... dep.	7.22	8.06	10.37	11.40	2.53	4.36	5.12	6.05
Sheng Shui ... dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	8.18	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Taipo Market ... dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Taipo ... dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37	6.31
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	8.47	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yau-mat ... dep.	8.14	8.59	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
Kowloon ... arr.	8.23	9.09	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04

SHA "TAU KOK BRANCH.											
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Fanling	dep.	7.43	11.30	2.30	5.30	Shatin	dep.	8.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shatin	arr.	8.40	12.35	3.15	7.15	Fanling	arr.	7.35	11.10	2.00	5.55

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from  
Messrs. T. M. COOK & SON, LTD., HONGKONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COM-  
PANY HONGKONG.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

In our New Premises  
**OLD POST OFFICE SITE**  
Pedder Street.

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MANUFACTURERS

Of Hand-made Chinese Lined Drawn-Work and Embroideries, Dealers in  
all kinds of Silk Goods of the Best Quality, Cluny, Fiat, Venetian Point,  
Hobson Point, Renaissance Point, Irish Crochet Laces and Collarettes,  
Waists and Dresses from the Latest French Patterns, Mandarin Costumes  
of Various Designs, and Pouter-Ware.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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A Galaxy of Bargains

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

TWO SCHEMES:

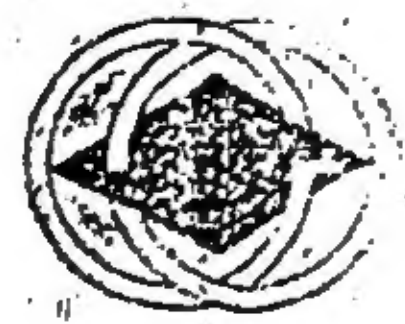
- (1) THE CHILDREN'S EARLY PROVIDENT SCHEME. Combines the very  
latest and best features of Assurance and Investment for the benefit of your  
Child.
- (2) PARTNERSHIP ASSURANCE. A plan of Assurance appealing to business  
men.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.,**

AGENTS

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COKE,  
FIREBRICKS,  
STONEWARE PIPES,  
GLAZED TILES.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

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AGENTS: DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT  
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Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).  
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Sailings from Macao: Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office: 44, Des Voeux Rd. Central;  
Messrs. T. M. COOK & SON, LTD., or the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONGKONG. [12]

## "DO BE CHAIRFUL"

During these Hot Summer Days it is essential to have a few comfortable  
RATTAN CHAIRS on your verandah or on your lawn—Chairs that hold  
out their arms to you in generous welcome on your return Home after a hard  
day's work or after a strenuous game of tennis on the lawn.

The trouble has been that you have been longing for something really good,  
something SUBSTANTIAL in construction, pleasing in DESIGN and  
COMFORTABLE but did not know WHERE to get it.

## "DO BE CHAIRFUL" COMPANY

51, Queen's Road Central.

is the ONLY place in town where you can get your requirements filled to your  
utmost SATISFACTION.

## CAMMELL LAIRD & Co., LTD.

Controlling THE LEEDS FORGE CO., NEWLAY WHEEL CO., Etc.

Birkenhead, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham,  
Leeds, Penistone and London.

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FREIGHT & COAL CARS

STEAM-DRIVEN RAIL COACHES

"NEWLAY" SOLID ROLLED STEEL RAILWAY WHEELS.

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## PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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## Hotels JAPAN AND MANCHURIA

Members of Japan Hotel Association

c/o TRAVEL BUREAU, DEPT. OF RAILWAYS, TOKYO.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals  
Y. 10-13 in cities and some popular resorts.  
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Karuzawa ... Karuzawa Hotel	Park Hotel	Osaka ... Osaka Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima ... Miyajima Hotel	Osaka ... Osaka Hotel
Mampai Hotel	Miyazaki ... Miyazaki Hotel	Shimonoseki ... Shimonoseki Hotel
Kobe ... Kobe Hotel	Fujiyama ... Fujiyama Hotel	Saigyo Hotel
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Fusan ... Fusan Station Hotel	Changchun ... Yamato Hotel	Hoten (Mukden) ... Hoten Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Kobe (Seoul) ... Kobe Hotel	Dairen ... Yamato Hotel		
Shanghai ... Shanghai Station Hotel	Hoshigaura ... Yamato Hotel		
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## JAPAN COAL

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—  
THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

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HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.

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### THE HONGKONG

HONGKONG HOTEL; REPUBLIC BAY HOTEL

FLAT HOTEL;

Telegraphic Address:  
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### SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL;

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HOTELS,  
LIMITED.

In association with the GRAND HOTEL DES

WAGON LITS, LTD., PARIS.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

Electric Lifts and Lighting.

Telephone on each floor.

Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.

Telephone Central No. 373.

Tel. Address: VICTORIA.

J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Only 4 hours from Hongkong by Rail in ma-  
jor express rail coaches.

or

7 hours by water in very up-to-date Steamers  
via the Pearl River.

The Only European Hotel in Canton  
Cooking exclusively under European  
supervision.

Official Hotel for all the leading  
Tourist Cos. in the World.

European or American Plan.

This Hotel has just been renovated and  
brought up-to-date, including one of the most  
spacious Lounges in the Orient, 1923.

CHRISTOPHER BUTTON,  
Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL.

TEL. Kowloon No. 3. TEL. Ad. "PALACE"

Three Minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry  
Wharf and Railway Station.

Entirely under English Management.

Electric Light and Fans Throughout.

EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH

Lounge Bar and Billiard Rooms. Unrivalled  
and Cuisine under the personal supervision of  
the Proprietor.

TERMS MODERATE

Special Terms to Families on application to  
J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.

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## A LING & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and  
Mirror Makers

Carved Marble in Various Shades

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

Developing Printing and Enlarging  
Undertaken.

Telephone Central 1219.

## FOR SALE NEW ASSORTMENT OF DOLLS

FROM 15 CENTS TO \$25 EACH.

## GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, PHILATELIC  
GOODS, GARDEN SEEDS, TOYS,  
ETC., ETC.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
P.O. Box 622, HONGKONG.





## DR. MACKENZIE'S INVALID STOUT

LIGHT PALATABLE AND  
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

Proved by the Government Analyst's  
Examination to be **ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

Note our exceptionally Low Prices:

Per Case—8 dozen Pints, duty paid... \$31.00  
Per Case—8 dozen Splits, " " " \$20.50

SOLE AGENTS:

**GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.,**  
Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE C. 135.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### FISH

SHIPMENTS JUST ARRIVED.

Canadian Salmon	...	60 cents per lb.
Haddock	...	60 " "
Kippers	...	50 " "
Fillets	...	55 " "

## DISEASE SPREADING

### GERMS

Are Particularly Virulent

## JUST NOW.

SPRAY

## LOTOL

FREELY

Economical and Effective.

Refuse Substitutes.

## FLIES ON FOOD

It is well-known that Flies spread many Diseases through contaminating Food, Drinking Water, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

## SKETOCIDE

will keep your Kitchens and Rooms free from these Pests.

SKETOCIDE is a Pleasant Non-staining Non-poisonous Germicide, which not only kills Flies but is equally fatal to Mosquitoes, Ants, Sand Flies, and all other Insects.

## THE PHARMACY.

TEL. 345.

No. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## ONE SECOND HAND MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

GUARANTEE GOOD CONDITION.

\$700.

## HANG LEE CYCLE CO.,

Telephone K711.

23, HAYMARKET ROAD, KOWLOON.  
Next to PALACE HOTEL.

Telephone K711.

## NEWSPAPERS AND THE ADVERTISER.

"CHEAPEST AND BEST."

"That the newspaper constitutes the cheapest and most effective advertising medium was the burden of the speeches that were delivered at the World's Advertising Convention in London on July 15th."

Sir Andrew Caird, of the *Daily Mail*, whose speech dealt with the daily newspapers of London, said that even in 1901, the *Daily Telegraph* had a whole page devoted to the establishment of the *Tatler*, and it consisted mainly of the insertion of the word "Tatler" 1,500 times. (Laughter.) In the *Times* of September 7th, 1901, in an advertisement of 100 lines the word "Maple" was repeated seventy-six times. And it was some years later before the West-end drapers began to advertise properly. One firm that had bought an odd line of 1,000 coats took a half page to advertise them, and sold them so quickly that the bankrupt factory which had sold them to the draper restarted operations, and was still making coats to-day. (Cheers.) It was a revolution when Harrods took four pages at once, and the Great Western Railway Company another four pages to tell the story of their beautiful line. But a great deal of the impetus to these changes was caused by the penny paper, which made large circulations, which in turn made big advertisements, big prices, big fortunes for advertisers and advertising agents—and a living for the journalists. (Laughter.) The newspaper industry in Fleet Street to-day was the best paid industry in Great Britain, with the possible exception of the brickmaking trade. (Laughter.)

Sir Andrew asked what was the tendency for the future—bigger sales or bigger papers? He was not sure that bigger papers made for big sales; they would not pay if they meant the slaughtering of rates, and he was sure he had the support of every agent present when he said the proper thing to do was to keep the rates as sound, as high, and as steady, as possible. (Cheers.)

### THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Louis Wiley, business manager of the *New York Times*, said the British papers for the most part laid emphasis on facts and on matters of importance. Some of the American papers, on the other hand, had carried to excess the passion for the "story" that would thrill, and had over-emphasised the value of a richness of language. (Laughter.) As Stephen Leacock put it in his amusing "Discovery of England," in a chapter devoted to the British Press, "With us in America the great thing is to get the news and shout it to the reader; in England they get the news and then break it to him as gently as possible." (Laughter.) The British paper, he went on to explain, was designed to be read quietly at a slow breakfast in the corner of a club, whereas that on the other side was to be read whilst a man was hanging on the strap of a clattering subway express, or while getting a shave, or about to have his teeth drawn by a dentist. (Laughter.)

Students of journalism, commented the speaker, differed in their opinion as to the effects of single ownership of many papers, similar in typography and in editorial policy. Newspaper independence could be preserved only by prosperity, but there was no influence more dangerous than that of a subsidised paper, which lost its value as a leader of intelligent, unbiased opinion. The identification with the city or locality of publication was essential to the influence and success of a newspaper.

### THE LOCAL FIELD.

Sir James Owen (past president of the Newspaper Society) dealt with the development of the local opportunities of a British provincial newspaper. In his opinion the reason why the development of the local field here had been so much slower than the development of the local field in America, was that the British Press tradition was not created and established by business men, but by literary men. In some newspaper offices to-day the literary side still looked down upon the commercial side. (Laughter.) When he was a younger man the advertising department was definitely of lower status than the editorial department; it was regarded as a necessary evil, something to be tolerated, but as far as possible, ignored. (Laughter.) The advertisement canvasser was a person of no consequence whatever, a sort of hanger-on, an excess upon the polished beauty of the mirror of public opinion. (Laughter.) Things were altered to-day. The status of the advertising department had been enhanced, and it was no exaggeration to say that in the opinion of many newspaper proprietors, the advertisement manager was the keystone of his business. (Cheers.) It remained, nevertheless, that the basis of the advertisement structure was the position and prestige of the newspaper as a purveyor of news, the interpreter of the public opinion of the area which it served. (Cheers.) A cardinal fact to be reckoned with was, that even to-day the average trader did not understand advertising. Some a diminishing number did not believe in it. There were others who were convinced that advertising could be made to pay. Owing to lack of skill, or pre-occupation in other directions, however, they did not prepare the right sort of "copy"; their advertisements had no particular appeal. Consequently, they did not realise the results to which they rightly thought themselves entitled, and after a time they dropped out. An advertiser who "dropped out" was infinitely more to be deplored than a trader who had never come in. (Cheers.)

It was here that the skilled advertisement man had his great chance. The aim of the provincial advertisement manager and canvasser should be to gain the confidence of the trader, so that he became in effect, an advertising adviser to the community. This was not an im-

possible ideal. The advertisement manager who knew his business, approached his quarry tactfully. He admitted that advertising was intrinsically expensive, though comparatively cheap. He would point out that an advertisement in the newspaper was really an extension of the trader's shop window; that it carried that shop window right into the home of the potential purchaser; that it reached him when he was more generally susceptible, but when he had secured down quietly to read the news; when he was in a receptive mood. Therefore the trader must be taught to dress his advertisement space as carefully as he dressed his shop window, to change the contents of the space as frequently as he changed his shop window.

On "the thorny question of 'pull' para," Sir James expressed the opinion that an advertiser should receive and enjoy the space he paid for, and that if he wanted a reading-matter advertisement he might fairly be asked to pay reading-matter rates for the privilege. (Cheers.)

### AMERICAN METHODS.

Mr. William H. Rankin, who was introduced by the chairman as "the Sir Charles Higham of America," answered Sir James Owen's query as to why the small town newspaper in America carried larger advertising than its opposite number in Great Britain. He said that until five years ago the men who sold magazine advertising knew how to sell it much better than the newspaper men knew how to sell theirs, but the great magazine men had since become converts to the newspapers. They convinced the advertiser that if his agency would prepare attractive local copy and send it to the newspaper publishers those people would take it to the dealer in the small town, who would use it to advertise in the local paper the national product he was selling. In this way Henry Ford was spending this year \$2,000,000 in 15,000 small town dailies and weeklies. This sort of thing was one cause of the small newspaper's prosperity in America, but the main reason was that the advertisers and agents prepared the copy and sent it to the advertising managers of the small papers in order to help make national advertising pay. One man could make that space worth one cent, another could make it worth a dollar to the advertiser. The profit was in proportion to the ability of the man who wrote or illustrated the "copy." And in proportion to the advertiser's profits, so he paid the writers and illustrators salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000 per annum, and even at the figure they were underpaid. Desiring that the newspaper afforded the advertiser his cheapest medium and the best, the speaker contrasted its cost with that of postal advertising, and reminded his hearers that the newspaper went into the home on invitation; it was paid to go in.

### SELLING WOMEN'S WEAR.

Mr. C. F. Tomkinson, advertising manager of Harrods, Ltd., spoke on the "results from the newspaper advertising in Great Britain." In his preface he referred to the unconscious British dislike of novelty, and said that this characteristic had had a direct and ever powerful influence on the methods and presentation of advertising. The higher type of English mind was not to be dragged, he said, the advertising ever so brilliant, into believing a thing to be good merely because it was new, but rather the reverse. That, he believed, was in contrast to the attitude of our American friends, for whom the fascination of a novelty was well-nigh irresistible. This British absence of enthusiasm went far to explain the appearance of conservatism possessed by much of our departmental store advertising. The higher the grade of the house, the more exclusive its appeal, the more cautious it had to be to avoid taxing the credulity of the cultured British mind. Experience, moreover, had shown them that it was unwise to introduce that not of familiarity, that heart-to-heart aspect, which was said to be acceptable to the American, but which our people instinctively resented.

Of the millions spent annually in advertising in Great Britain, went on Mr. Tomkinson, by far the bulk was devoted to the selling of women's wear, and the results obtained gave ample evidence of the growing confidence which women had in advertised goods. This type of advertisement divided itself into two classes. They had the modes for the million, for whom price coupled with a certain stylishness was the main consideration, and they had the *l'air de la chose* for the woman of fashion, for whom only the latest Paris and London efforts were good enough. Here, then, were two separate and distinct problems for the advertising men, and they required totally different treatment in totally different media. For the more popular grades of merchandise they had the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Express*, the *Daily News*, the *Daily Mirror*, the *Evening News*, and the *Star*, while for the more exclusive fashion appeal they looked naturally to the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Morning Post*, and to the illustrated weeklies like the *Tatler*, *Eve*, the *Sketch*, and the *Queen*.

**THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL**  
of  
Bugs, Fleas,  
Flies, Beetles,  
Mosquitoes,  
etc.,  
all killed by  
**KEATING'S**  
DISINFESTANT  
MADE IN ENGLAND

## IT'S ALL SPEED! HOOT GIBSON

## "BROADWAY OR BUST"

TWIN BEDS FOR COW PONIES!!!

The town gasps as the boys from Cactus-Center drive their prancing ponies up the hotel corridor! It's a speed-mad romance that will thrill you.

THE BIGGEST TOWN GASPED!

YOU WILL ROAR!

IT IS A STAMPEDE OF FUN!

FINAL SHOW TO-DAY

BY ALL MEANS SEE IT!

Commencing TO-MORROW

F. B. O.

PRESENTS

## "ITCHING PALMS"

STORY BY ROY BRIANT WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.

## WORLD THEATRE



## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Cures Coughs, Colds,  
Croup, Sore Throat,  
Hoarseness, Bronchitis,  
Whooping Cough and all  
Throat Diseases.

Sold Everywhere.

## A Year Round Remedy.

BEECHAM'S PILLS may always be depended upon to exert a powerful and beneficial influence on the bile, which best the human race at various seasons of the year. A few doses will act most effectively on the vital organs, drive out impurities in the blood, cleanse the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and tone and invigorate the entire system.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

act like a charm in setting you right. Every person, young or old occasionally needs to assist nature over trying times. If you would avoid sickness and be well, and always have good digestion, an active liver, clear skin and bright eyes, make a habit of occasionally taking BEECHAM'S PILLS. They may be taken with safety at any time, being

Always in Season.

## Cuticura Soap



## For Baby's Bath

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### AMERICAN CHINA TRADE ACT.

HOPES FOR FAVORABLE ACTION  
SHORTLY.

Mr. Frank Rhea, Registrar of the China Trade Act, Department of Commerce, U.S.A., has just returned to Shanghai after a year spent in the United States, mostly in Washington, in the interests of American business in China. The object of his trip, Mr. Rhea told a representative of the *North China Daily News*, was to have the China Trade Act amended so as to put American business interests resident in China on an equal footing, from the standpoint of taxation, with other nationals in China, especially as regards accounting as agents for American manufacturers. None of the other nationals residing and doing business in China under extraterritorial rights is subject to home taxation, while American interests pay federal taxation in full, which arrangement is sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of 21st Feb. 1924.

The effect of the above decision, according to Mr. Rhea, is that American merchants resident in China not only are confronted with commutation of the products of other nationals, but are subject to the competition of other nationals acting as agents for American manufacturers of competing lines. The other nationals, not being subject to Chinese taxes, their own home taxes, or the American federal tax, can undersell the American agent, who, while not being subject to Chinese taxes, is subject in full to his own home tax.

#### A FAVORABLE REPORT.

The proposed amendment to the China Trade Act to overcome the above handicaps in a measure has been reported upon favorably by the House Committee of the Judiciary and approved by the House Committee on Ways and Means. It now stands well up at the head of the legislative calendar of the House, and it is hoped will receive favorable action early in the coming session of Congress, opening on December 1st. An identical Bill has been introduced in the Senate. On account of its being a revenue measure, it must first be passed by the House, after which it is hoped that the Senate also will take prompt action.

Mr. Rhea states that the question of taxation, both Federal and State, is causing a great amount of discussion in the United States at the present time. It is true that the new Revenue Act of 1924 gives the individual subject to the federal income tax a very considerable measure of relief, although no relief has been given from State taxation, which in most States is increasing rather than decreasing.

#### SMALL CORPORATIONS MENACED.

The new Revenue Act gives no relief whatever to corporations from federal taxation. In fact, instead of relief, in a number of instances, it involves considerable additional burden in the form of computations of income tax returns in the elaborate accounting necessarily imposed in this connection. Some authorities go so far as to state that the tendency of corporation taxes will be to drive the small corporations out of existence. This probably is an overstatement, and while many features of the accounting requirements are unduly burdensome, against this it may be said that the accounting requirements of the Bureau of Internal Revenue compel corporations to keep their accounts to show whether their business is being done in black or red figures, and as the Bureau is more interested in the results shown in black, their requirements are probably unduly minute on that side. Nevertheless, the corporations, by meeting these requirements, are able to tell the parts of their business which are done in red figures. This seems to justify the statement that the corporations only are being required to keep their accounts to the extent of being able to tell whether they are doing business at a profit or a loss.

One of the points which should be given careful consideration, continued Mr. Rhea, in connection with the federal taxation requirements for American business resident in China is the possibility of keeping accounts to meet the requirements of the Bureau as applying to home corporations. The China Trade Act, even with the proposed amendment effected, would not give the measure of relief from the exactions of accounting requirements which it is believed, could and should be done, and will have to be done, if American interests resident here are to be placed on the same footing ultimately with their competitors of other nations.

Mr. Rhea's stay in China is entirely dependent on the exigencies of the situation. He may return to the United States in three months and he may remain for some years.

#### ROMANCE OF WHITELEY'S.

About 250 advertising delegates were entertained at luncheon, recently, by Messrs. William Whiteley, Ltd. (London), at the Bayswater stores of the firm.

Mr. Lawrie, the managing-director, said that Mr. Whiteley's fame as a "universal provider" began in 1863 in a small shop in an out-of-the-way district of London with a staff of two girls and a messenger. The stores now occupied 12 acres, and employed 6,000 people. He claimed that Mr. Whiteley was the world's pioneer of the store movement, and even America was a little bit behind in discovering that there was "truth in advertising."

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#### HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS

August 25th, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,200 b.
Canton Insurances	\$700 b.
Union Insurances	\$250 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurances	\$520 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$200 b.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$480 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$98 b.
China Sugars	\$370/275 sa.
Langkate (Combined)	Ts. 18 1/2 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$220 sa.
Whampoa Docks	\$162 b.
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 19 1/2 ex div. b.
Hongkong Wharves	Ts. 18 1/2 b.
New Engineering	Ts. 63 b.
Hongkong Land	\$119 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$221 (old) \$211 (new) b.
Ramphrys Estates	\$221 b.
Cements	\$234 combined b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$24 (old) \$7 (new) b.
China Providents	\$151 (old) \$515 (new) b.
Dairy Farms	\$294 a.
Waterworks	\$178 a.
Watsons	\$364 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$403 b.
China Lights	\$16 (old) \$10 (new) b.
Hongkong Tramways	\$43 b.
Peak Tramways	\$19 1/2 b.
"Shell" Transports	\$22 1/2 b.
Lane Crawford	\$18 1/2 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

#### CINEMA NOTES.

##### THE CORONET.

"Breaking away from the local custom of showing one big feature film in each programme the Coronet Theatre beginning this evening offer two pictures fairly evenly balanced as the attraction for the next two days. These two pictures are "Burglar by Proxy" and "An Old Fashioned Boy," the former featuring Jack Pickford and the latter Charles Ray. Both pictures belong to the comedy-drama type and together provide the cinema-goer with a very pleasant entertainment.

##### WORLD THEATRE.

Iloot Gibson has gained a reputation as one of the most natural comedians of the screen, and his starring vehicle, "Broadway or Bust" a special Universal production, directed by Edward Sedgwick, has been described as one of the funniest of the stories written for him. The picture tells the story of great wealth thrust upon a com-boy who takes a friend and two horses to New York to become a society sensation. It comes to a World Theatre and drew a big crowd last night. To-day is the last day for showing this picture.

##### QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Intensity of interest and vividly dramatic scenes characterise "Prisoners of Love," the first picture in which Betty Compson appeared as a star after a year after a sudden jump to fame as the result of a minor part in a previous production. "Prisoners of Love," the current Queen's Theatre attraction, will be put on at all shows till Thursday. As Blanche Davis, Miss Compson portrays the role of a girl born of wealthy parents and blessed—or is it cursed?—with a dangerous degree of physical attractiveness. Discovering her father buying the silence of an adventurer who has become part of his life, Blanche leaves home and disdains even the use of her father's powerful name. She obtains employment from Martin Blair and James Randolph, two lawyers in partnership. The latter seeks her hand in marriage but his mother, a bed-ridden invalid, selfishly compels her to promise that she will not take her son from her until after her death. Death's intervention fails to solve the riddle and deliver the prisoners from their prison of love and Miss Compson comes out with flying colours after a fitting climax full of emotion.



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## AMERICA AND PHILIPPINES. THE MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

[FROM THE MANILA CORRESPONDENT OF  
"THE TIMES."]

As had been anticipated, the United States Congress has adjourned without discussing the merits of either the Fairfield Bill or the Johnson Bill, both of which have as their object the granting of complete local autonomy to the people of the Philippine Islands and of independent sovereignty at the end of a fixed period—20 or 25 years.

Mr. Weeks, Secretary of War, presumably with the reluctant consent of President Coolidge, urged the House to take immediate action on either the Fairfield or the Johnson Bill, with a view to the passage of the one or the other. It is not impossible, however, that Congress will take up one of the Bills during its next Session, and a plan by which the United States will relinquish its domestic control and eventually its nominal sovereignty of the Philippine people will become law.

Not long ago General Wood, Governor-General, sent a wireless message to the Secretary of War, in which he proclaimed that he abandoned the Philippines at this time, by granting them "independence"—would be a brutal betrayal of trust. More recently, in a letter to Speaker Rogers, of the Philippine Assembly, President Coolidge vigorously supported General Wood's pronouncement. The subsequent "about-turn" of the Washington Administration consequently took American residents in the Philippines completely by surprise.

The underlying motives of the change of front are not known here; they can only be guessed at. Local newspapers have not hesitated to suggest that the belated support given by the Administration to Philippine independence propaganda and the passage of the Japanese Exclusion Bill are something more than a fortuitous coincidence. There may be a grain of truth in this suggestion. It is more likely, however, that the President and his advisers have become convinced that Filipino public opinion, however lacking in spontaneity, is practically unanimous; that political restlessness and economic disturbance will remain chronic unless a gateway is opened to Filipino ambitions; that the American people are weary of, and have ceased to take an interest in, the islands and their destiny; and that an unfortified Philippines constitutes a strategic menace to the American position in the Pacific.

### PHILIPPINE OPINION.

Presumably Mr. Quizon, who is head of the Filipino Mission now in Washington, has agreed to the provisions of the Fairfield and the Johnson Bill in principle, otherwise it is not to be supposed that the Coolidge Administration would have requested Congressional action on them. Filipino opinion on this side appears to be divided. *La Vanguardia*, the most widely circulated Filipino daily, has pronounced in favour of the Bills. General Aguinaldo, whose political sagacity and influence I believe to be somewhat legendary, has publicly opposed the Bills—which he admits he has not studied—on the ground that the "sovereignty after 20 years" clause is unsatisfactory. He professes to believe that four years would afford ample time for the completion of all necessary political, military, and economic adjustments.

New York newspapers not long ago published a report to the effect that General Wood was about to resign his post as Governor-General. Questioned on the point, General Wood denounced the report as utterly false, and declared that he had no intention of deserting his post at the present juncture. General Wood has been ever a fighter, and it is not in his temperament to look for shelter when the storm signals are hoisted.

The foreign community, of which the British are commercially preponderant, regard the prospects for early independence with misgiving. It is realized that as soon as the United States withdraws from the islands the new Philippine Government, threatened with insolvency, will be compelled to discover new sources of revenue. The Filipino people will not tolerate increased taxation, "was the comment of a British merchant, "and it is a foregone conclusion that our foreigners will be 'elected the goats' and be strangled by taxation."

If the efforts of the Philippine Independence Mission to Washington and their American supporters to secure a place on the legislative programme at Washington for action during the past Session of Congress had succeeded, complete and immediate domestic autonomy would have been assured to the Filipino people, with absolute national independence inevitable at the end of 20 years. The passage of the Fairfield Bill would have been the beginning of the end of American sovereignty in the Philippines, as well as its predicted, as of America's authoritative influence in the Western Pacific and in the Far East.

### SUGGESTED RUDDER FORCES.

It may be logically deduced that there was some friction between the renewed American agitation for Japanese exclusion and the rapid development of American public opinion in favour of granting sovereignty to the Philippines and of relinquishing all political, military, and economic responsibilities for the islands.

It is also conjectured that the British Government's abandonment of the plan to fortify Singapore has produced its reaction upon American policy in the Far East. Before the Washington Conference Four Power Pact expert military views as to the strategic strength or weakness of the Philippines in respect to the American position in the Pacific were divided. Since the pact was concluded opinion has been practically unanimous that the islands would in event of war lie at the mercy of the enemy. Urged and supported by the persistent and ubiquitous activities of the well-organized independence propagandists, a powerful political group in the United States now threaten to bring the case to an immediate issue, in the sacred name of liberty.

(Continued on next column.)

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEASES IN CHINA. FURTHER QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 23rd Mr. Foot Mitchell asked the First Commissioner of Works (1) the number of applications made in Tientsin for renewal of the leases held under the grant of 1860; the number of leaseholders who have accepted the Government terms in Hankow; and the percentage of total leasehold value, in each case of acceptances and non-renewals, respectively; (2) if, taking the cities of Tientsin, Hankow, Chinkiang, Canton, Amoy and Kinkiang, he will, in each case, state the total number of leaseholders, the number who have agreed to new terms of the British Government for renewal, and the number who have declined to do so.

Mr. Jowett: I will answer these questions together. I may say that, owing to the short period which has elapsed since the Government came to a final decision on the question of the renewal of the concession leases in China, the forms of application have not yet been issued. The percentage quoted in a previous reply summarises the views on the basis of the scheme expressed by the British authorities in the various concessions who visited China some two years ago to explain the scheme. They did not and were not intended to represent the percentage of formal acceptances. It may be pointed out that the renewal of the existing leases of the revised terms is entirely optional on the part of the leaseholders.

Mr. Mitchell: In view of the fact that the figures which the right hon. gentleman gave recently are so much at variance with those with which I have supplied, him, I would ask whether he is prepared to receive a deputation on the subject or to appoint a small Committee to make further inquiries?

Mr. Jowett: The reply which I have given is entirely consistent with the previous reply. There is no inconsistency whatever, and no prospect of a reversal of the decision.

The advocates of abandonment are convinced that the time is opportune to "get out from under" the Philippine burden as gracefully as possible.

The Fairfield Bill, as amended in the Committee for Insular Affairs and reported to Congress, provides for a Constitutional Convention to be held in Manila shortly after the passage of the Act; the establishment of a Commonwealth; the election of a Filipino Governor-General; the appointment of an American Resident Commissioner, vested with the power of veto over legislation, and with authority to call out Federal troops in case of emergency; and the grant of national independence to the Philippine people and the relinquishment of United States sovereignty after 20 years, i.e., in 1940.

It may be remarked in passing, that already Filipino political groups are busy with preparations for nominating their candidates for the position of Governor-General. The three most prominent of these are likely to be Mr. Manuel Quezon, now President of the Philippine Senate; Senator Sergio Osmena, who was the first Speaker of the House of Assembly and for years the leader of the *Partido Nacionalista*; and General Emilio Aguinaldo, chief of the "Veterans of the Revolution," who was the first and only President of the abortive Republican Government at Malolos (Bataan) in 1898.

Mr. Quezon is the idol of the younger and more impulsive element of Luzon. Mr. Osmena's stronghold is Cebu, the centre of the Visayan group of islands. General Aguinaldo's following is to be found among the older generation within the provincial boundaries, and is an unbroken quantity. It is possible that the Democratic Party may put forward a candidate of their own. If they do, their strongest man will be Ruperto Montolio, Governor of Iloilo Province. However (in the event of the Fairfield Bill becoming law), it is probable that Mr. Osmena and Mr. Quezon will arrive at an understanding, whereby one will be Governor-General and the other President of the Senate.

Congress has shown no disposition to scrutinize the Moro question as distinct from the Philippine question, although there is at least as much difference in religious, racial and tribal prejudices, temperament, religious and social observances, and national idiosyncrasies between the Christian Filipino and the Mohammedan Moro as there is between the Moslem and the Brahmin of India. No action of the American Government has so alienated the confidence of the Moro tribesmen as that of turning them over to the thrall of Filipino officialdom. There is no nearer kinship between the Filipinos and the Moros than there is between the Japanese and the Koreans.

The Christian Filipino wastes no more love upon the Moro than he does on a king cobra, and it may be said the Moro delights to bare defiant fangs to the Filipino. There are, it is true, a few Moro datus who have been induced to declare their tongue in cheek and fingers crossed, that they love their Filipino "brothers," and that they pine for Philippine "independence." But the truth is not in them. Among the Mohammedan Malays of Mindanao and Sulu, as elsewhere, lying and deceit are not a vice but a fine art. The Moros are inherently lawless. By instinct and tradition they are "agin the Government," and no one who has taken the pains to study the characteristics of these strange people believes for a moment that they will ever lie down at the bidding of Filipino rulers. It is safe to say that when, if ever, the Filipinos assume entire control of the islands, there will be trouble brewing among the Moros.

## THE SHAMEEN STRIKE AND CANTON TRADE.

In an article on the Shameen Strike, the *N. C. Daily News* says:—

It can be no secret that foreign firms have for years regarded Canton as a dying port—after the fashion of Chinkiang. From the premier port of China, it has come down to fifth place, contributing only 6.66 per cent. of the Maritime Customs Revenue for 1923. There has been a slight increase of trade during the past year which must be attributed to the successful operation of the revised import tariff, some HK. Tls. 400,000 of the excess of HK. Tls. 377,000 over 1922 falling under the heading of import duties. The increase in shipping is also not very important as the gains are due to the fact that native cargo is sent by steamer instead of native conveyances to avoid the dangers from the military and exactions of the officials.

It is obvious then that the trade of Canton is dependent, in present circumstances, upon the general movement and goods under foreign protection and the various trading companies which the foreign firms and foreign banks afford. It had been anticipated that under the modern regime instituted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, young men, educated abroad, would develop trading firms which might, in time, take the place of some of the old foreign firms on the Shameen. This has proved another "chimera." The younger men have not proved as capable merchants as the old compradors, nor has their financial and business stability proved encouraging. Even here in Shanghai, the various trading companies organized by Chinese during 1919-1920 went smash during the ensuing slump, although none of them carried enormous obligations like those of the foreign firms which had operated during the war years. Of these Chinese firms surviving very few have proved themselves equal to the intricacies, the financial stability required in international trade. What great name can one mentioned off-hand in referring to a Chinese import and export house? The one which comes easily to mind, is American-registered and is managed in New York.

Should then the foreign firms decide to close their houses and leave the Shameen, what would happen? The trade of Canton would disappear, as the trade of Ningpo and Chinkiang has lessened with the advent of the greater Shanghai. The entire province of Kwangtung would become an economic hinterland of Kowloon and perhaps Lappa. For trade seeks regularity and integrity. It must have order and peace. The unending political troubles in Canton and the movements on the Shameen drive trade away as surely as bad money drives out good money.

### CANTON BANK NOTES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

By an order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, just issued, all Government departments in Canton will have to withdraw their accounts from the private modern and native banks and open relations with the newly organized Central Bank. The citizens of Canton have been asked to pay all taxes and public dues to the Government through the Central Bank and in the paper money which the Bank is issuing. The Mayor of Canton, Mr. Sun Fo, who is the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has ordered the special manager and receiver of the Canton branch of the Chinese Merchants' Bank of Hongkong, which recently failed, to transfer the assets of the branch bank now in liquidation to the Central Bank opened by his father and managed by Mr. Soong Tze Sen, his uncle.

In addition to the proposed \$10,000,000 local currency, bond issue of the Central Bank and the paper money in small denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50, and \$100, General Hsu Chung-chi of the Canton Army, disavowing the order of Dr. Sun for a unification of finance, has independently put out a military short-term note issue of \$20,000,000. Practically all these have no security whatever, except promises of Dr. Sun, General Hsu, and the officers of the bank and the army, which are now worth nothing. Moreover, the promises to redeem the recent \$300,000 treasury notes of the Kwangtung Provincial Bureau of Finance and the \$240,000 of the Department of Finance of the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are still unfulfilled. The Kwangtung Treasury Notes not without some credit, however, as the latest report before the uprising of the people gave them a market value of nearly 30 per cent. of their face value—something undreamed of by those who have no use for Dr. Sun.

### THE LEPERS OF CULION.

"DEMAND FOR FREEDOM."

The *Manila Times* of the 17th inst. contains the following report:

Channosing for freedom for the thousands of lepers isolated in the Culion colony, "dead to their loved ones," a big crowd of women paraded the streets and broke into the House of Representatives, while it was in session yesterday morning and requested legislation to that effect, or at least to improve the lot of the unfortunates. Many lepers' relatives were among the marchers.

The session had to be suspended. The women went directly to Speaker Roxas, who was presiding and presented their petition. The Roxas finally decided to refer the matter to a committee to study it and draft a bill embodying the wishes of the demonstrators.

## THE SITUATION AT CANTON. THE PEOPLE'S PROTEST.

The Canton Government is exercising a strict censorship over the Press of the City; but the *Sin Kyo Wai Po* (Hong-kong) yesterday afternoon circulated as an express the following message from Shameen:—

"All the shops have closed and a general strike began this morning."  
"Canton is quiet. Trouble has not yet started between the Volunteer Corps and the soldiers."  
"Martial law has been proclaimed."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

### A RED HERRING.

To pacify the Canton populace, pro-Sun newspapers are reporting that General Chen Chiung-ming, the chief political and military rival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the struggle for power in Kwangtung, will surrender and again come under the influence, and to the support of his one-time chief. This report is much discounted, however.

### ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE.

The Canton populace is satisfied over the assurance of the Police that it will do nothing else in the present uprising of the people's movement except offering protection to the non-combatants and preventing looting, within the law. While there is no hope that it will be able to do much against the expected looting of Dr. Sun's mercenaries, the hesitation of the police to go against the merchants in favour of Dr. Sun's party appears to be assured.

### A VOLUNTEER GATHERING AT FATSHAN.

Mr. Chan Kung Shau, Lieutenant-commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Provincial Merchants Corps, is now directing the people's movement in Fatshan, a city some 15 miles west of Canton. The 128 volunteer units in Canton and vicinity outside the police jurisdiction of the city proper of Canton are under his command.

The merchants of the leading cities of Kwangtung, in representatives assembled in the city of Fatshan on August 21st, 1924, have passed a resolution which, in brief, states:

"The uprising of bandits and pirates in Kwangtung has made the life of the people intolerable and rendered it necessary for a union for common defense and general welfare. The Government, as self-constituted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his party, has failed to afford the people the desired protection and, upon the coming of the people together to devise measures for self-protection, has seen fit to prevent their union through an amalgamation of the volunteer units of the province and has confiscated the arms and munitions they have legally imported for common defense. Under the present tyranny and misrule of the Government, it will be impossible to safely carry on trade in the province and the merchants are advised to suspend their business in order to effectively arouse the Government to a proper sense of its responsibilities. At the same time, it is asked that the volunteers of the province of Kwangtung shall be permitted to amalgamate without further interference by the Government, that all arms and munitions illegally seized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen shall be unconditionally and immediately returned to their proper owners, and that the liberty of the officers of the Volunteer movement in Canton shall not be restrained by the Government."

### THE SEIZED ARMS.

Latest information regarding the arms and ammunition seized by Dr. Sun and stored at the Military Academy at Whampoa, states that General Fan Shek-shang of the 2nd Corps of the Yunnanese Army made an attempt to get possession of them on the evening of August 24th, but the vigilance of the guards on duty succeeded in thwarting the attempt.

Since then, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has reinforced the guards at Whampoa with an addition of a river flotilla there. He has given a secret order to some of his men to remove the goods to another place for safe-keeping, and his written order specially mentions that his men, in effecting the removal, must not let any of his mercenary commanders know.

### CHINESE CONSORTIUM.

In the House of Commons on July 23rd Mr. D. G. Somerville asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that a meeting of representatives of the Consortium on China had been recently held in London; whether he could state what proposals were put forward, what results were reached, and what was the attitude of the British Government with respect to them.

Mr. Ponsonby: The meeting in question was a private one of the Advisory Council of the Consortium. I understand that the only business of importance before it was the question of the renewal of the Consortium Agreement of 1920, and that the Advisory Council decided to recommend renewal in perpetuity, subject to the right of any group to withdraw "at twelve months' notice." This recommendation, which I have reason to believe will be approved by the group, has the approval of His Majesty's Government.



# THE CHARGE AGAINST AN AMERICAN.

## DEFENDANT IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

When the case was resumed at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday afternoon in which David Belknap Wickesman, an American citizen, of 2, "Tramway Path," is charged with misrepresentation in connection with the American Asiatic Commercial Company, Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, prosecuting, continued his cross-examination of Mr. A. Shoffer.

Witness said that his Christian name was Adolph and his wife's name was Martha. Counsel then handed up a letter to the witness, who said that he recognized it. It was in defendant's handwriting, added Mr. Shoffer. Mr. Nihil said that he proposed to read the letter. Mr. N. I. Brewer, defendant's counsel, objected, but the Magistrate ruled that the document might be read. Mr. Nihil then read the letter, which ran:

A LETTER.  
Dear Mr. Nihil & Adolph, Robin is leaving for Hongkong Monday in reply to your cable saying that the Compadore requires his presence end of June. Robin wishes to go to Europe where he says that he can arrange everything. He says that he can have a talk with him and he can explain everything. I told him that we didn't have any money to spare for his trip to Europe as we, Adolph and I, were living now on Mrs. Shoffer's money, and he said that he would ask the Compadore for the money, which is all right if the Compadore will give it to him. Anyway, talk nice to him but tell him that we can't spare the money now, as we only have enough to live on and pay our expenses until I can raise some money, when we could let him have some. Tell him that the Hongkong Office is not doing enough business to pay our expenses. If Ho Wa Tong can sell some shares there it will be all right.

Anyway I want you to draw our money out at the Hongkong business as soon as possible, and don't pay any more of our money towards expenses. Let Ho Wa Tong handle that. If he wants a wife, let him buy one and charge it to the Compadore.

Keep all our money in a separate account, so if necessary, we can draw it at once. Take all the pictures and everything that belongs to us away from the office.

Have Adolph get his books up to date showing clearly where the Company owes 15,000 gold dollars to Mrs. Shoffer, borrowed money to be returned on demand, but date it back the same time we cashed the shares. Also show where I have put in about ten thousand gold, and make the expenses and loss large enough to cover everything. Now do this at once and get everything up to date. Have Adolph get Shank to help him. I don't know how, because you must be able to show your books if we make Hongkong the head office, and as we have taken Robin and Ho Wa Tong in with us, we cannot do as we please from now on. So, see that your books cover everything, including our living expenses. Also increase my expenses with Long to Hongkong, Manila and the many times to Canton.

Now please do what I say, because business is very bad here and we must take care. Keep me posted and don't do anything without consulting me. If Mr. Robin asks you to look over the books and get things to date, tell him that your books are in order and that you will produce same upon my return to Hongkong when we can have a meeting to settle everything, but that you will not do anything during my absence. Tell him also that we must see what he can do in Europe. Tell him that we will keep our promise to him in every way, but that we must get money now; otherwise we can't succeed. Do not send me any money unless I enable you for it. Keep every cent where you can get it if necessary. Tell him and the other Hongkong shareholders that they will receive their interest at the end of this year. I am going to work here a little while to see what can be done. What about the letters that you promised to send me from Ho Wa Tong and the Compadore? Send them at once.

How many shares has Ho Wa Tong sold? Will write you later. Best love. Wick.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.  
Two books were placed on the ledge of the witness-box before Mr. Shoffer, who, after some pressure by Mr. Nihil, stated that they were the Company's cash-book and ledger. Asked if he could find the entry relating to the 10,000 gold dollars referred to in the letter as being put into the Company by the defendant, the witness said he did not wish to look. Pressed, he said that he did not think he could find it.

Mr. Brewer next put the defendant in the witness-box.  
David Belknap Wickesman stated in evidence that he had known Mr. Shoffer for about 20 years, before witness came to the East. Witness had been working with Mr. Shoffer for about six years. Previous to that he had been with the Shanghai Life Insurance Company for about 10 years. Explaining how he first obtained possession of some photographs produced in Court, witness said that a Chinese who owned a rubber plantation in the Federated Malay States asked him if he could sell it in the United States on Commission, or float a limited liability company. Witness was given the photographs, which were views of the plantation, by the owner. There was no Chinese writing on them.

(Continued on next column.)

# LOCAL SKIPPER SUES SHIP OWNERS.

## CLAIM FOR SIX DAYS' PAY

In the Summary Court, yesterday morning, Captain Thomas Laurenceon Brown, a China Coast Officer, sued the Chang Hing S.S. Company, for \$33.08, being money due for six days' pay from April 12th to April 15th.

Mr. D. S. Corke appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Leo d'Almada represented the defendant.

Mr. Corke said his client was a Mercantile Marine Captain and was asked by the defendants if he would join the s.s. *Kwong Fook Cheung*, running to Kowloon. He agreed and on April 11th he received a telephone message asking him to go to defendants' office. He went the following day and was there told to go to Messrs. Carmichael Clarke's office to sign the agreement. He did so. Mr. Corke said he had now inspected the agreement and found it was dated April 12th and it was for the days between April 12th and 15th that plaintiff claimed.

The s.s. *Kwong Fook Cheung* sailed from Hongkong on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday and the days after signing the agreement Captain Brown went to join his ship but found the old captain still on board. He did not then disembark. The vessel again the two following days and found the same state of affairs. Plaintiff eventually joined the vessel on April 15th and sailed to Kowloon the following day. The plaintiff was paid his wages in a regular way by the charterers of the steamer, although he signed the agreement with the owners. When the agreement terminated at the end of May the charterers only paid plaintiff for the actual time he was on the ship. When the plaintiff had settled with the charterers, he tried to see the owners but failed to find them. The son of the owners owed plaintiff \$50 and it may have been for that reason he failed to find them. Plaintiff had previously been master of the vessel and had lent the owner \$100 and when he wanted it back he was summarily dismissed. Plaintiff's wages were \$320 a month. He submitted that plaintiff was prevented from joining his ship by the presence of the old captain. They believed the old captain to have been indebted to the charterers, and the reason he remained on the ship six days was because they wanted to get their money back. Captain Brown then gave evidence. He said when he left the ship the charterers refused to pay him for the days between April 12th and 15th. They refused to pay him the usual \$440 a month "gambling allowance," but eventually this was settled.

His Lordship: Gambling allowance? Mr. Corke: A sum paid for permitting gambling on board, my Lord.

Mr. d'Almada: After the ship has left the port.

Cross-examined, witness said when he was in the ship before he was paid his wages from the day of signing the agreement. He admitted that when he received his first pay from the charterers he made no mention of the six days' pay.

Witness, re-examined, said he could not get another ship during the days he was waiting.

The defendant told the Court he spoke to Capt. Brown two days before April 15th. Witness signed the agreement on April 15th and Capt. Brown's signature was not then on it.

His Lordship said that he was not satisfied with the evidence that the agreement was signed on the 12th April. He would therefore give judgment for the defendants.

Continuing, witness said that he first met Mrs. Robin in the offices of Messrs. Buckhouse and Co. When Mr. Robin came into the business, it was arranged that he should receive one-fourth of the combined holding in shares of Mr. and Mrs. Shoffer and defendant. Besides this, he was to receive a salary when the company's affairs allowed such salary to be paid.

Questioned by Mr. Brewer as to parts of the letter previously read out in Court, witness said that while the Compadore existed of Mr. and Mrs. Shoffer, and himself, they used to lend one another money without receipts, but that when new people came into the firm, it was necessary that everything should be done in a business-like way. With regard to the words in the letter "the same time we cashed the shares," defendant said that he could not remember a certain date, but he knew that shares had been cashed on that same date.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nihil, Mr. Wickesman said that when Mr. Robin read out his draft prospectus, he (witness) objected to a statement included in it to the effect that the Company had secured the lease of an estate. Witness, however, was persuaded to let it go forward. He knew that the prospectus was going to be printed, and that copies of it were to be sent to Europe. Further questioned as to a statement in the prospectus that a sum of \$20,000 gold dollars had been subscribed, defendant said that he had received promises from people in the United States, and that Mr. Robin had promises from others in Germany. Pressed, witness said that he could not have made a legal call on those promises.

Defendant said he recognized some photographs, handed up to him, as having been taken many years ago, when he was in the insurance business. With regard to certain Chinese characters on the photos, he said that he knew nothing about them. Shown a photograph representing him driving Dr. Sun Yat Sen in a car, the witness said that it was a "fake," done for insurance purposes by an insurance company by which he had been employed.

The hearing was again adjourned until next Friday afternoon.

# SALE OF A HOUSE.

## BROKERS SUE LANDLORD.

Before Mr. Justice Dyer Ball yesterday afternoon 800 Lin Man and Mak Yin Fat, brokers, of No. 8, Li Chit Street, sued Cheng Wing Yan of No. 2, Queen's Road Central, for the sum of \$300, being remuneration due and payable by defendant to plaintiff in connection with the sale of certain leasehold property, No. 101, Bonham Strand East under a written order made by the defendant on April 2nd.

Mr. F. E. Nash appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. M. M. Watson was for the defendant.

Mr. Nash having opened the case for plaintiff called Mak Yin Fan, one of the plaintiffs, who said he was a broker, living at No. 8, Li Chit Street. On April 2nd the defendant gave him an order to sell No. 101, Bonham Strand East. It was agreed that if he sold, the premises for more than \$22,200, the difference between that figure and the purchase money would be given to him. He found two buyers for the property and sold the house for \$20,500. The sale was put through by Mr. H. K. Hung, a solicitor of Messrs. Deacons. The date of the completion of the sale was June 4th, on which day he asked for his fee and defendant told him he would have to wait until he received the whole amount of the sale. The money due to him had not been paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Watson, plaintiff admitted that a deposit of \$5,500 was paid on April 4th and the date of completion was June 4th. He knew that there was a clause in the order of sale to the effect that the sale had to be completed within a month. The delay in completion was due to an arrangement with vendor and purchaser, which had nothing to do with him.

Witness further admitted that the purchaser was a relation of his and therefore he got no brokerage from him.

After further evidence had been called, including that of Mr. H. K. Hung, the case was adjourned.

# ARMS CHARGE.

## MAN WHO DID NOT TURN HIS MATTRESS.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Chung San, No. 1, saloon boy on the s.s. *Paul Lerat*, was charged on remand with the unlawful possession of 34 rounds of ammunition and a dagger.

Det. Sergt. Simpson, giving evidence, said that on August 17th he searched the defendant's cabin. He first looked under the mattress and found two small packages of ammunition. On a little wooden ledge on the cabin wall, behind the defendant's bed, the witness found a dagger (produced). Defendant denied the ownership of both cartridges and dagger. Witness did not arrest the man at the time, but told him that he (witness) would search again later, and ordered him to keep his cabin door locked. Later the defendant informed him that he had given his keys to another man whom he could not find. Defendant was taken to the Water Police Station and shown another man (a Chinese who was committed to the next Sessions last week on an arms charge). Defendant then said "That is not the man to whom I gave my keys."

Answering that the defendant told him it was his first trip on the ship and he did not know of the presence of the arms in his cabin.

Defendant, in the witness-box, stated in answer to his Worship, that his was not a spring bed. There was an ordinary mattress on boards. The boards had not been cleaned, nor the mattress been turned, during the whole voyage to Marseilles and back.

When Mr. d'Almada opened his address for the defence, certain observations in it called forth a rebuke from the Magistrate, and Mr. d'Almada promptly withdrew them and apologised.

His Worship said that he would give a written judgment this morning.

# DETECTIVE SPEAKS FOR PRISONER.

## ACCUSED WHO HELPED THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Ho Mui, a Chinese, was charged, with having, with two others not in custody, stolen a quantity of steel saws and Manila rope, valued at about \$250.

Det. Sergt. Doring said that the man was regarded by the police as having been more or less a catfish for the others. Since his arrest he had done his best to assist the police in tracing the stolen property, \$50 worth of which had been recovered.

The Magistrate said he would take Serjeant Doring's remarks into consideration, and whereas in the ordinary way he would have inflicted three months' hard labour, he would under the circumstances pass sentence of hard labour for two months.

# THE HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held in the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion yesterday afternoon, Sir Chand Severn, President of the League, presiding. The meeting was well attended, representatives from all the Cricket Clubs, the Navy and the Military, being present.

The report and balance sheet for the year as presented to the meeting by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. H. Owen Hughes) showed that the first league last year was won by the Hongkong Cricket Club, who won all their matches with the exception of one drawn game with the Indian Recreation Club. The second Division was won by the Royal Engineers. The accounts for the year showed a credit balance of \$273.84.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts thanked Mr. Owen Hughes for having undertaken the duties of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer during the year.

After the adoption of the report and accounts, the CHAIRMAN took the opportunity of thanking the Hongkong Cricket League for electing him President last year. The first he knew of this was when he received a communication asking him to preside at the annual meeting now being held and he presumed that something of the sort had taken place.

Mr. Owen Hughes proposed that Sir Chand Severn be re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. HOLLANDS seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, returning thanks, said it seemed a sort of *sinistre* that the League should have one meeting in the year. They met for a brief period and discussed the League's affairs. After that the League seemed to look after itself. The newspapers published the results of the matches and at the end of the season some one was declared the winner. He could not help feeling that there should a little more control in the League affairs.

He remembered, and probably Mr. Colin Sami would also recall the days many years ago when the league did exercise a little more control in the conduct of actual League matches. There had been some most exciting matches the result of which depended entirely on whether the time for drawing stumps was 5.45 p.m. or 6.15 p.m. and when the players searched for a copy of the rules they could never be found but things generally came right in the end.

If they could have some one to officially represent the League at the League matches, a person who would have authority to give a ruling on such matters, no doubt would arise. It would also show that the League was more alive than it sometimes appeared to be.

Mr. COLIN SAMI (representing the Civil Service Cricket Club) said that last year the Secretary of the League had copies of the revised rules printed, showing the times for drawing stumps during the various months of the season, but even so there had been one or two cases where there appeared to have been some doubt.

The CHAIRMAN: The rules were printed once before but they gradually disappeared. I hope every Club will keep a copy of the rules handy.

Mr. G. R. Sayer was re-elected Vice-President of the League on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MITCHELL.

Mr. H. Owen Hughes was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the League on the motion of Mr. E. J. R. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. J. P. ROBINSON.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the fixtures card for the ensuing season. In the first division eleven teams have entered, which is an increase of two on last year. The increase is due to the Hongkong Cricket Club entering two teams and the East Surrey Regiment entering the field this season. The teams entered are: Hongkong Cricket Club (two teams), R.G.A., Kowloon Cricket Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Indian Recreation Club, Royal Navy, East Surrey Regiment, Hongkong University, Chinese Recreation Club, and Craighower Cricket Club. One match only will be played in each case.

In the Second Division there are eight entries as compared with nine last year, the R.A.M.C. having dropped out. On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, a Military representative promised to try to get a team from the Military Staffing Department to take the place of the R.A.M.C. The teams entered for the Second Division are: Hongkong Cricket Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, Royal Engineers, Civil Service Cricket Club, Indian Recreation Club, Royal Navy, Hongkong University and the Police. One match only will be played in each case.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. H. E. HOLLANDS, representing the Hongkong Cricket Club, said that members of the Club had been divided into two sections and those members playing for the "A" team would not be eligible to play for the "B" team.

This was all the business before the meeting.

# FOOTBALL.

Drums and Signals (Red and White) v. No. 7 Platoon (Blue and White) play their match in the Montague-Bates Platoon Challenge Cup Competition on the Murray Barracks football ground at 5.30 this evening.

# BASEBALL

## "EVERYTHING FOR THE GAME."

### SPALDING'S AND WRIGHT & DITSON'S EQUIPMENT.

AS USED BY THE LEADING CLUBS IN U.S.A.

FIELDERS GLOVES. BASEBALL SHOES. TOE & HEEL PLATES. INDOOR BALLS. PITCHERS PLATES. AUTOGRAPH BATS. NATIONAL LEAGUE BALLS.

GOOD EQUIPMENT AT REASONABLE PRICES.

SPORTS & TOYS DEPT. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. FOR QUALITY SPORTS WEAR.

HOUBIGANT'S QUELQUES FLEURS PERFUME AND CREME EN BEAUTE.

We have Just Received a Fresh Supply of the above—place Your Order Early to avoid disappointment.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS 3 FAVOURITES

3358 FELIX KEPT ON WALKING ... Fox-Trot  
3359 ROBINSON CRUSOE BLUES ... "  
3361 I LOVE ME ... "  
3361 WHISTLING ... "  
3369 LAST NIGHT ON THE BACK PORCH ... "  
3369 THE DOX PAH TROT ... "

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd 12, Des Voeux Road.

FELT & SUEDE HATS for Sportswear.

AUTUMN STRAWS. SILK HOSIERY CORSETS & UNDERWEAR.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PEAK CLUB.

## FORTNIGHTLY DANCES.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1924.  
SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1924.  
at 8.15 P.M.

E. R. C. HORNELL,  
Hon. Secretary.

## WANTED.

BRITISH, 33 years of Age, 5 years Experience South China Markets, Piece Goods, Sundries, Hardware, etc. Desires EMPLOYMENT. Moderate Salary if Prospects Good.

Write Box No. 1179,  
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

## WANTED.

SCOTS University Graduate with Business Experience, Desires EMPLOYMENT.

Write Box No. 1180,  
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

## WANTED.

AN Experienced TYPIST.

Apply—Box No. 1175,  
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

## TO LET.

SINGLE Roomed OFFICE on 1st Floor, 14, PEDDER STREET.

Apply—PROPERTY OFFICE,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

## TO LET.

SHOP AND OFFICES, No. 12, Pedder Street.

Apply at the PREMISES.

## TO LET AT WEIHAIWEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present.

Apply—  
MRS. NIVEN,  
WEIHAIWEI.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE following GOODS having been Overlanded, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on the 29th SEPTEMBER to defray Cost of Storage, etc. The Auction will commence at 11 A.M.

Ex. "SCHLESSEN" (17TH JANUARY, 1923,  
at Hongkong).

4 BOLLS IRON-BARS.

Ex. "PRINCE" (28TH FEBRUARY, 1923,  
at Hongkong).

PIECE STEEL-PLATE.

Ex. "WEN" (19TH SEPTEMBER, 1923,  
at Hongkong).

40 PIECE IRON-BARS.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE Steamer "ACHEN" having arrived from Bremen, Hamburg and Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th August, 1924, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 A.M. on the 27th August, 1924.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within two weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be received.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

1177 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FRANK LEITCH, MIDDLESEX,  
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 12th September, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924. [1170]

## INTIMATIONS

## CHINA-PROVIDENT LOAN &amp; MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully paid) Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully paid) No. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st to 29th AUGUST (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

1076

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND-TRIP during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER from Hongkong to Foochow (Pigoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Aor on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will Leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Paoan Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [908]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions To Sell by Public Auction

on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

the 2nd, 3rd and 4th SEPTEMBER, 1924,

at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and

at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,

Commencing Each Day at 9.30 A.M.

with an interval from 12

NOON to 1.30 P.M.

## "OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &amp;c."

Comprising—  
Ironmongery, Dinchies, Whalers, Cutlery, Gips, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Electric Cables, Cooking Stoves, Ship-fittings, Iron Bells, Mattresses and Pillows, Life Rafts, Carrels, Rugs, Mats, Pillows, Comptaners, Blankets, Sheets, Canvases, India Rubber and Metal Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woollen and Linnen Rags, Old Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood and Iron Blocks, Lamps and Lanterns, Ganges, Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Rope, Mineral Oil, Riggering Chains, Chain Cable and Gear, Drilling Machines, Oil Paint and Paint Ingredients, Lathes, Power Driven Saws, Planes and Cutter Engines, Engines, Compressors, Clocks, Iron Drums, Old Packing Cases, Dirty Lubricating Oil, Old Casks, Smiths' Forges, Air Compressors, Masts and Spars, Table Fans, Boat Sails, &c., &c.

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at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1924.

Comprising—  
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HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD.,  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1924. [1157]

## VISITORS TO CANTON

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CHARLES RAY in

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A Skilful blend of the finest matured Highland Whiskies. A happy result of long years of experience in distilling and blending; with a fine flavour that cannot fail to assure appreciation from the most discriminating palate.

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Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.  
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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26TH, 1924.

## AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

EVERY country with a coastline aspires at some time or other to develop a mercantile marine of its own, and India forms no exception to the rule. During the past year a Committee appointed by the Government to consider what measures can usefully be taken with a view to creating an Indian Mercantile Marine has been engaged in taking evidence on the subject, and the latest papers from India contain summaries of the Committee's lengthy report and recommendations. The creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine is favoured by the Committee who make many recommendations to that end, some of them perhaps rather fantastic. Obviously the first thing necessary is to develop the "sea sense" in the rising generation and to this end the Committee suggest that "the school curriculum should include a study of the influence of the sea on war and commerce." India has a multitude of schools, colleges and universities and it is hardly possible for a student of history to overlook "the influence of the sea on war and commerce," but if the advocates of mercantile development are counting greatly on this method of getting sailors enough to maintain a mercantile marine, the day of the realisation of their dream, we fear, is remote. There are, it is true, more practical methods recommended in the Report, but they appear to be on a scale so minute that an Indian Mercantile Marine of any importance in the world would still remain a dream of a far distant future. Dealing first with the question of executive officers of a mercantile marine, the Committee are of opinion that scholarships for training Indian youths in England are not required, and stress the desirability of establishing a nautical training ship in

Indian waters, the ship to be in the form of a floating establishment. Only one such is considered necessary, with a small tender attached for cruises around the coast of India and Burma. The R.I.M. troop ship, *Dufferin* is considered suitable for the conversion for this purpose. The Committee say it would be necessary, by negotiations with steamship companies plying on the Indian coast, to make specific provisions for the further training of Indian apprentices to enable them to put in the qualifying sea service required under the Board of Trade Regulations. The Committee do not agree with the various criticisms that have been made before them by witnesses that, for several reasons, the people of India cannot usefully undertake the development of shipping enterprises. They hold that something more is required beyond the provision of the training facilities. On the question of reservation of coasting trade to Indian-owned ships, the Committee say, "We do not consider that it is possible to say at this stage whether the reservation of the Indian coasting trade for Indian shipping companies, which are predominantly Indian in character, is likely to be beneficial for India or not, for the simple reason that there are no data at present on which a satisfactory conclusion can be based." They are in favour of eventual reservation of coasting trade and say this should be done by the introduction of a system of licenses or permits. The Committee favour the purchase of one of the existing lines operating on the coast by means of a loan, provided it is combined with the licensing system they recommend. The Report also contains recommendations for the grant of construction bounties, and the establishment of an educational system in India similar to that existing in Great Britain and other maritime countries for maritime countries for the training of naval engineers and naval architects. The Indianisation of the Royal Indian Marine is accounted a matter of importance as being the most effective, and economic course for the preliminary training of naval officers. The idea must not also be lost sight of, the Committee say, that the R.I.M. should be the nucleus of an Indian Navy. Many of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee are challenged by Sir Arthur Frazer, in a dissenting minute. It appears to him to be entirely incorrect to put forward any scheme for establishing the so-called Indian mercantile marine until the first test has been made of ascertaining whether in future it will be possible to man ships from the highest grade to the lowest with Indians entirely. He is strongly against Government control, in any shape or form, of mercantile enterprises by artificial means. Sir Arthur declares that the proposed licensing system would mean the ultimate extinction of British-owned ships in one form or another, and says the carriage of the coasting trade should be left free at any rate to all British-owned ships, in which he includes Indian-owned flying the British flag. The general impression we derive from the Report is that shipping companies engaged in the trade of India need not be any more alarmed over the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine than are the foreign shipping companies further East over the projected development of a Chinese Mercantile Marine.

Yesterday morning the typhoon was moving towards Haiphong.

For having a horn on his bicycle instead of a bell, a man was fined \$1 at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Charged with the theft of three razors from the Chen Kwong store, a salesman was yesterday sentenced to four weeks' hard labour, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy.

Some returns published by the Dairen Chamber of Commerce show that the total advances made by Japanese banks and the Oriental Development Co. in Manchuria amount to yen 235,500,000.

Captain A. E. Hodgins (formerly of the Douglas Steamship Co.), who has revisiting Hongkong and the Coast ports, after a visit to Australia, left for home yesterday on the Blue Funnel steamer *Adriatic*.

A Filipino paper publishes a report of a discovery of oil flowing from a spring in the mountains between Batang and Zambores. This discovery was made by a young Filipino sportsman while hunting wild hogs and deer.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined a man \$1,500, or nine months' hard labour in default for the possession of illicit opium. On a similar charge another man was fined \$300, or four months' hard labour.

As a result of recent amateur performances at the Ming Yuen Gardens, the Chinese clerical staff of the G.P.O. have been enabled to hand the sum of \$1,753.61 to the Tung Wah Hospital, for the relief of sufferers in the West River floods.

A Chinese and his mother were remanded by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when the man was charged with stabbing another Chinese, and the woman with inciting her son to stab the complainant and to steal from him.

Mr. and Mrs. Teichman, of the British Legation, have left Peking a week ago to proceed with the British Admiral in his yacht to Weihaiwei for a few days, afterwards visiting Tsingtau, where Mr. and Mrs. Teichman will remain for the remainder of the summer.

A returned banisher was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and twelve strokes with the lash by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning. The man was found guilty of snatching a gold hair pin from a Chinese woman in Wanchai Road, on Sunday.

Two Japanese, one a passenger and the other a steward on the s.s. *Katori Maru*, failed to appear at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday to answer charges of disorderly conduct and assaulting the police. By the order of Mr. Hamilton, their respective bails of \$50 and \$25 were retreated.

The sand track at the Happy Valley Race Course was opened again yesterday morning after having been closed down for repairs since June 12th. This track has been entirely re-laid with rubble and cinders with a top dressing of sand. A number of ponies were out on the track during the early morning.

A contractor's motor lorry, whilst proceeding up the Park Road gradient on Sunday afternoon, ran backwards during the changing of gear. The lorry was brought to a standstill when it collided with a wall into which it made a hole, two of the wheels of the vehicle going right through the masonry.

A report has been made to the Harbour Office that two large logs of timber were observed on Sunday floating in the harbour. The logs were probably dislodged from their storage place by the high wind and choppy seas on that day. As they constituted a danger to navigation, police launches have been warned to keep a look out for the floating logs.

Before the Marine Magistrate (Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N.) yesterday, a ship's cook, said to belong to the s.s. *Teau*, was charged with being on board the s.s. *Hydrangea* without permission. Defendant pleaded "Guilty." Captain Brewster said that when the man was arrested on board, he had two jars of preserves in his possession which was found to be part of the ship's cargo. One month's hard labour was ordered.

Telegraphic information has been received from Canada of a somewhat unique action which took place this month, when the Governor-General affixed his signature to a Bill which has passed through the Dominion Parliament, conferring a Charter upon the Shantung Christian University, Tsinae. Although many Universities in China have been incorporated under American laws and have received American charters, this is probably the first instance of a British charter being granted to an institution not on British soil, and is regarded as affording interesting proof of the new relations which are developing between Canada and China.

THE QUESTION OF A PERMANENT DIRECTOR.

An application for the confirmation of the alteration of the memorandum of the association of the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company, Ltd., was made before Mr. Justice Gompertz, acting Chief Justice, sitting in Original Jurisdiction yesterday morning.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. Wadeson, represented the applicants. He said that the petitioners prayed the Court to sanction certain alterations in the Company's memorandum of association, by striking out sub-section b of Clause 7 which read as follows:—

"The General Manager of the time being of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., or the person acting in that capacity for the time being shall be a permanent director of the Company. The qualification of a permanent director shall be the holding of 10 shares in the capital of the Company. The number of permanent directors shall never be more than one."

The petition, which was read to the Court, showed the capital of the Company to be \$20,000,000 divided into 20,000 shares, the shares being issued and allotted as follows: The Hon. Mr. Charles Montague, Esq., 19,995 shares; the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., one share; Rev. Father Robert, one share; Mr. Sung Pak Ming, one share; Mr. Arthur Henry Kingston Cobb, one share; and Mr. Edward Dean Shank, one share.

The petition went on to state that shortly after its incorporation, the Company commenced business and had carried on the same with considerable success.

By a special resolution of the Company passed and confirmed at extraordinary general meetings of the Company held on the 6th and 24th of June, it was resolved to amend the Company's Memorandum of Association as stated in the petition.

The proposed alteration of the Memorandum of Association of the Company was required to enable the Company to carry on its business more efficiently and more economically.

The Company had no debenture debt whatever, but was usually indebted to general creditors for wages and salaries and otherwise to the extent of about \$12,000 a week. This indebtedness varied from week to week. The Company had ample working capital and its assets were far more than sufficient to pay all its debts and to make good the whole of the paid-up capital and moreover it had plenty of capital to work its business.

Affidavits by the Hon. Mr. Montague, Esq., and Mr. Herbert Glanville of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, were read to the Court by Mr. Potter. Mr. Glanville's testimony showed that in the month of June 1924, the Hon. Mr. Edde resigned from the position of General Manager of the Union Insurance Society and Mr. Paul Lander was appointed General Manager in his place. The last mentioned gentleman had refused the position of permanent director of the Company, thus leaving the Company with no permanent director.

The position, said Counsel, was obviously that the Company intended that there should be a permanent director and they had provided in their Memorandum of Association that such director should be Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. The present Manager refused to act and the Company considered it necessary that there should be a permanent director. He therefore put the application for confirmation of the alterations to the Company's memorandum such application falling with Section 10 of the Companies Ordinance. If the application was approved the permanent director would be the Hon. Mr. Montague Esq. All the papers were in order.

His Lordship made an Order accordingly.

## KOWLOON TONG AND NEW TERRITORIES CO.

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## JUNK CAPSIZED.

## SNAKE-RESCUE WORK.

During the typhoon blow on Sunday morning a junk was capsized near the s.s. *Ancher*, lying of Laichikok, and five people on the junk were in danger of being drowned. A G.P.O. mail launch coming away from the s.s. *Ancher* went to the aid of the distressed Chinese and succeeded in rescuing all five.

The rescue party also succeeded in salvaging the overturned junk. Together with one of his crew the coxswain of the mail launch swam from the launch to the junk and fastened a tow rope to the mast of the junk and thus bringing the junk back into an upright position. The junk was then towed under the shelter of Stonecutters Island. Later the junk was towed to the Yammai Smelter.

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## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

## LONDON AGREEMENT.

FRENCH LEVY ON GERMAN GOODS.

Paris, August 25th.

M. Herriot announced in the Chamber that a plan subjecting German imports to France to a levy of 25 per cent. similar to the British levy, was under consideration. A German merchant would receive 74 per cent. of his price from the French importer and the remainder would form an agent for reparations payments.

## RUBBER PROBLEMS.

HOME COMMENT ON RESTRICTION.

London, August 25th.

Commenting on the fact that a further reduction to 55 per cent. in the exportable allowances of rubber had hitherto failed to materially influence the price of the commodity, the *Times* says that whether or not the exportable allowance is necessarily reduced owing to the failure of a price average of 15d. per lb. for a full quarter must primarily depend on the American demand and the production of the Dutch Indies. Should successive reductions in the export quota be involved the outlook for all but the most efficient producers will become most unfavourable to the extent to which output is now limited which is exerting an adverse influence on costs, and if over a lengthy period no compensation is given by higher price some planters will begin to wonder if, after all, restriction is simply a means of rendering the inevitable period of strain more longer than it would be otherwise.

## THE PACIFIC QUESTION.

AUSTRALIA'S VIEW.

Sydney, August 25th.

Mr. Hughes, interviewed on his return from America, said the American view of the Pacific question was one of defence of the North Pacific and Hawaii. The problem of the defence of the Pacific, as a whole was one not within the sphere of practical policies of the United States. The Pacific question to Australia meant the defence of the South Pacific extending northward to the mainland of Asia. He thought the defence of that area could not be contemplated without a reference to the Singapore base which the British Government had decided against, but he also thought that the circumstances connected therewith would prove too strong, and added that when the thing must be done a declaration of the intention not to do it was futile.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

A FAIR PROFIT.

Paris, August 24th.

According to the newspapers, after meeting the expenses, including four million francs to the Racing Club de France, for the construction of the stadium, the Olympic Games will show a profit of about two million francs without recourse to the Government's guarantee. It is understood the money will be used to improve the Colonne stadium.

## NEW DUTCH WARSHIPS.

BRITISH DESIGN FOLLOWED.

The Hague, August 24th.

It is understood that the Ministry of Marine has decided to build two new destroyers, the work to be carried out in Dutch yards, but in view of the Dutch shipbuilders' inexperience in this sort of construction the Government had asked foreign firms to tender designs. The choice fell on the designs by the British firm of Yarrow and Company, which, in conjunction with the Ministry of Marine, will supervise the building.

## ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY.

REGAL ASPIRATIONS.

London, August 24th.

A Paris message says the Grand Duke Cyril, heir presumptive to the Russian throne, has issued a protest against the Anglo-Russian Treaty, and has warned subscribers that the loan will not be recognised in the event of an imperial restoration.

## LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. DAVIS DENOUNCES K.K.K.

Washington, August 25th.

In his speech on his presidential campaign, Mr. Davis flatly denounced the Ku Klux Klan and challenged President Coolidge to do likewise. Mr. La Follette had already done so. Mr. Davis thus ignored the opinion of the majority of the Democratic Convention against the condemning of the Klan by name in the party programme. Mr. Dawes, Republican vice-presidential candidate, opening the campaign at Maine, met Mr. Davis's challenge by denouncing the Klan, although in less severe terms.

## U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

STOP IN GREENLAND.

ITALIAN AVIATOR FOUND.

Washington, August 25th.

The American world flier announced from Iqaluit that both the machines have to be overhauled and the engines changed before the departure to Labrador.

LATER.

The cruiser *Raleigh* picked up Locatelli and crew at midnight in latitude 59.50, longitude 30.45.

[This indicates that the aviators were found just south-east of Cape Farewell, the most southerly point of Greenland.]

## EARLIER CABLES.

## REPUBLICAN ELECTIONS.

PROSPECTS OF A FEMALE TEXAN GOVERNOR.

Dallas (Texas), August 24th.

The primary election to the Governorship of Texas appears to have resulted in a large majority for Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, known as 'Ma' Ferguson, the anti-Klan candidate, though many districts have not yet reported.

Her supporters claim that she was won by seventy-five to a hundred thousand votes over her principal opponent, Judge Robertson, who is believed to be pro-Klan.

Both Mrs. Ferguson and Judge Robertson are Democrats, and in this Democratic stronghold success in the primary election is regarded as tantamount to election, as no effective Republican opposition is to be expected in the final.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

## TAEL AGAIN DROPS.

MORE WAR RUMOURS.

Shanghai, August 25th.

In consequence of renewed rumours of the imminence of trouble and the possible shortage of dollars, the tael again declined this afternoon to 74.

## "NOT PAID FOR BY THE CONSUMER."

SIR R. HORNE AND ADVERTISING.

Sir Robert Horne, M.P., speaking at the banquet given at the Central Station Hotel, Glasgow, on July 25th to welcome the International Advertising Convention, said, referring to the Convention, that that great gathering seemed to reveal that advertising, so far as we in this old country were concerned, had obtained a new birth. We realised to the full for the first time that it was not merely a cheap jack's way of selling his goods, but that it had really become a great science and a great art. (Cheers.) It was indeed now a great profession, to which anyone might be proud to belong. If they took merely the business of selling goods in foreign countries, which was one chief means of subsistence in this country, it involved the most intense study of the country in which they proposed to sell their goods, and a study not only of the capacity, interest, and power of the people, but even the psychology of the vision, which might engage the whole vision and the best brains of the whole country. (Cheers.) The other point he would make was that the Convention had established once and for all in the minds of many people who were previously ignorant of the fact that the cost of advertising was not paid by the consumer. (Cheers.) Very many people up to now had believed when they saw large advertisements that the money employed in the making of these advertisements must necessarily go on to the cost of the article. He hoped, everybody now had begun to realise that the effect of advertising was to increase the sale of the article, so greatly as to bring down the cost of production. Accordingly, he hoped in the future that some of those people in this country who had not sufficiently appreciated the advantage of the efforts which those present had been making now for a long time would realise that the more an article was well advertised, the more they found it corresponded to its description, the cheaper they were really getting it. (Cheers.)

## BOLSHEVISTS IN CHINA.

PERNICIOUS INFLUENCES.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, writing from the Thatched House Club to *The Times*, states: With reference to your leading article of July 10th, on the subject of Bolshevists in China, may I be permitted to point out that their activities and propaganda have gone a good deal farther than those which are reflected in the Chinese-Bolshevik agreement? There is no hesitation in the methods and no ambiguity in the language, wherewith the Soviet and its agents are endeavouring to stir the Chinese to open hostility to the Treaty Powers, and especially to Great Britain. The facts are flagrant, and their deplorable effect upon British prestige and interests in the Far East is undoubtedly increased by our Government's extraordinary persistence with the Soviet's delegates in London.

The attitude and purposes of the Bolshevists in China were clearly demonstrated in connection with an unprovoked and brutal assault recently committed by a Chinese soldier upon an Englishman walking on the city wall of Peking. As far as this outrage in a speech at the Moscow Opera House, Trotsky, while disclaiming any intention of compromising the negotiations in London, was unable to refrain from loudly proclaiming to this Chinese soldier that Moscow's proletariat were with him, heart and soul. Now, the Chinese are not Bolshevists, and never will be, but in the face of unchallenged utterances such as this, the material of our propaganda, and the significance of our propaganda, is humiliatingly negated by Trotsky's colleagues, and act accordingly.

Another interesting commentary on Bolshevist activities is supplied by the Chinese Press. With reference to a recent disorderly outbreak by the pupils of Peking University, it is reported that the Minister of the Interior has sent a secret message to the Civil Governor of Peking, informing him that the students have lately refused to work, and are busy spreading Bolshevist propaganda, such as the nationalisation of women, and the great danger of the peace and order of the country, and requesting the Governor to take steps to have them placed under proper control.

Surely, Sir, it is inconsistent with our national dignity not to mention our material interests, that our Government should persist any longer in this sorry farce of a friendly conference with those whose avowed object is the world-wide destruction of all things decent, honest and honourable.

## LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.

IMPRESSIVE CONSECRATION SERVICE.

Liverpool's wonderful new Cathedral—one of the three largest churches in Christendom—was consecrated on July 19th with a deeply impressive ceremony, the like of which has not been seen in England for 700 years. The King and Queen were present, and the service was attended by nearly a thousand clergy, eight of them Archbishops, and forty of them Bishops.

Salisbury Cathedral was the last English Cathedral to be consecrated with the Sovereign present, in 1923. Since then the only Anglican Cathedral to be built are St. Paul's, completed in 1910, and Truro, the last being consecrated in 1921, in the presence of the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward).

Mr. Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., the architect, was knighted by the King.

The King and Queen had a tremendous enthusiastic welcome in Liverpool. Speaking at St. George's Hall prior to the consecration of the Cathedral His Majesty, in the course of his address, said:

"We recall with pleasure our past visits to your city. Since then great changes have been effected. By far the most important of these is the building of the new cathedral to be consecrated today. It is a fine tribute to the piety, the generosity, and the local patriotism of the city and diocese."

"The hope that you have expressed that the Cathedral Church of Christ in Liverpool may be worthy of the historic Cathedrals of England will be realised. Liverpool has risen to the full height of its rare opportunity, and has placed itself on a level with those great merchant towns of the Middle Ages, which found the highest expression of their religious aspirations and of their civic pride in the building and adorning of their Cathedral Church."

"Neither in its site nor in its architecture, need Liverpool Cathedral fear comparison with the masterpieces of past generations. The position chosen dominates the port and cannot fail to strike the imagination of approaching sailors and travellers with the belief that this great modern trading community—no less than its medieval forerunners—desires to 'abide' under the shadow of the Almighty."

"The Cathedral, moreover, is worthy of its high spiritual purpose. The whole design brings out the grandeur of the architect's conception and the skill with which he has solved the problem of adapting the building to the noble objects it has to serve."

"The necessity of ensuring that a very large congregation should be able to see and hear a preacher, introduced into his task a complication which did not trouble the builders of the Middle Ages."

"Liverpool Cathedral marks a most important stage in the evolution of modern British architecture, since it is the first instance on so magnificent a scale in which the slavish copying of old models has been eschewed and the Gothic tradition has been freely used and transformed by the modern spirit to minister to the religious needs of the present day."

## THE U.S. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

In a contest where an ideal candidate admittedly does not exist the Convention biographers describe Mr. Davis as coming nearer to the ideal than any of his competitors. He is nearly six feet tall, of gracious yet commanding address, well-thought, of Scotch, English, and Irish stock, vigorous in health, a former Solicitor-General and Ambassador of unexceptionable habits, and popular with every one in both parties. He is a resident in West Virginia as well as in New York, and he has rather more advanced tastes in art and literature than the other candidates. His retaining fees number more than one from Wall-street. Mr. Davis has spent 25 years in public offices, but even to-day he is not classed as a politician. He rose from obscurity as a small mining town lawyer, and once defended in court two very notorious strike agitators. He fulfils in every way the American definition of a self-made man. One friend describes him as a Jeffersonian Elihu Root. As Democratic candidate he faces the difficult task of restoring harmony in the ranks, never quite so divided as now, by the religious strife precipitated by the Ku Klux Klan, which Mr. McAdoo was understood to favour, and also the battle between the "wets" and the "drys." That he will be equal to the task the Democrats generally believe, and it is usual for the party to cease all family squabbles in facing the Republican foe. With Mr. Davis in command President Coolidge's campaign to succeed himself admittedly becomes more difficult. In New York Mr. Davis, since his return to England, has been frequently spoken of for the presidency of the English-Speaking Union, and he is also a welcome orator with the Pilgrims of the United States.

## MR. DAVIS'S CAREER.

Mr. John William Davis was born in April, 1874, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, the son of the late Mr. John Q. Davis, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention, which took the initial action in making West Virginia a separate State in 1863. Having graduated at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, he returned to Clarksburg and was admitted to the Bar in 1893. He served for a short time as an assistant professor of law at his university, and then entered into partnership with his father, practising law for several years. Mr. Davis was elected to the State Legislature in 1901, and in 1909, and later of Western Virginia in the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature. He was elected as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature in 1910, and was elected for the First District of West Virginia. He was re-elected in 1912, the year of Mr. Wilson's entry into national politics, and played a prominent part in forwarding the great measure of fiscal idleness banking reform with which Mr. Wilson opened his Presidency.

The American system forbidding a man to be in Congress and in the Cabinet simultaneously, Mr. Davis resigned his seat in 1913 to become Solicitor-General of the United States. He came to Europe at the head of the American delegation to the Berne Conference on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, and while in Switzerland in September, 1915, he was appointed United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in succession to Mr. W. H. Page, who had resigned owing to ill-health. Mr. Davis represented his country in London, till February, 1921, and of his work here the Prince of Wales, speaking at a farewell dinner given by the Pilgrims, said: "Mr. Davis took up his post at a very difficult time in the history of the world, when it might have been easy for differences to be created between the two countries instead of setting them at rest. His Excellency's work as Ambassador can never be forgotten: it will have far-reaching results. May we hope that when he gets to the other side of the Atlantic he will continue the splendid work he has discharged so successfully over here—cementing the bonds which unite the two great English-speaking nations. He has been more than an Ambassador—he is a true friend."

I cannot use truer and more fitting words than those employed by Lord Reading a short time ago: 'Mr. and Mrs. Davis are carrying away with them the abiding affection of the British people.'

## FINANCIAL PROBLEM OF A GOVERNORSHIP.

A difficulty which has to be overcome before Mr. J. O'Grady, Labour M.P. for Leeds, can be appointed Governor of Tasmania, is that, in common with the majority of Labour M.P.s, Mr. O'Grady is not in a position to spend out of his private means the large sum which a Governor is called upon to expend on entertaining and other things. Correspondence is understood to have passed between the British and Tasmanian Governments, with a view to ascertaining whether Tasmania would be prepared to increase the Governor's salary, which at present is £2,700 per annum. Suggestions are believed to have been made by Tasmania that Mr. O'Grady's expenses might be reduced by providing him with a smaller house.

It is thought in Ministerial circles that the present issue will bring to the forefront the whole question of the salaries attaching to Governorships and the large sums which those appointed are called upon to find out of their private means.

## NEW YORK AND OLD YORK.

A GODCHILD'S TRIBUTE.

UNVEILING BY THE DUKE.

York, July 16th.

Old York and New York to-day clasped hands in the bonds of enduring friendship. It was a happy thought that inspired the great city across the Atlantic to pay an almost filial tribute to its historic namesake. New York, grown mighty during little more than the last fifty years, has always had an affectionate interest in the York in England, a city of proud traditions that has stood through centuries, encircled by its Roman walls and under the shadow of its noble minster. Some months ago the Mayor of New York appointed a commission to decide what token of goodwill could be paid to York by its god-child. Fittingly enough, he selected as its chairman Mr. Rodman Wauamaker, for twenty years the unceasing advocate of friendship between what, in a happy variation of a familiar phrase, he calls the "English-thinking" peoples. This most influential commission felt that these civic sentiments could best be enshrined in the old Guildhall, and here there has just been unveiled a handsome bronze tablet, surrounded by the standard of New York City, that of New York State, and the Stars and Stripes.

Each of these three flags is richly woven in silk and adorned with heraldic devices, with a gold-mounted figure of the American eagle at the top of the staff, and the receiving of these emblems and the tablet is indicated by the following choice of words: inscription, for which the President of the United States, the State Governor of New York, and Mr. Wauamaker have been jointly responsible.

To the ancient and famous city of York, whose storied monuments and living chronicles enshrine so great a part of the history of the English race, this tablet is affectionately inscribed as an expression of friendship and goodwill from her godchild in America, the city of New York.

It was the Royal Prince who takes his title from this ancient and famous city who performed the unveiling to-day. That was in itself a happy inspiration, but at this interesting symbolic ceremony there was still another link between the past and the present. New York treasures the charter which James Duke of York gave it in 1664, when it was a tiny English settlement, and to this day its coat-of-arms is the one conferred on it by the Stuart Kings. York's Guildhall, where this tablet is placed, was already two centuries old when that charter was granted. To-day this historic building, with its wonderful stained-glass windows and its fine timbered arches, presented a remarkable scene when his Royal Highness entered, accompanied by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Dobbin), the New York commission, represented by Messrs. Francis H. Simon, William H. Rankin, Harry H. Charles, W. H. Dodge, and A. E. Mackinnon, and there were also present many other American visitors, who had come specially to work from all parts of the United Kingdom. Colonel Wood, dispatched for his friend and colleague, Mr. Wauamaker, who had been unable to pay his expected visit.

## PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S MESSAGE.

The ceremony was brief, but deeply impressive. It was prefaced by an apology for the absence of the American Ambassador, who was detained in London by the international conference, and his sincere regrets were expressed by his representative, Mr. Stirling. The following message was read from President Coolidge:

"How we record our gratitude to historic York, whose name and spirit are perpetuated across seas which unite rather than divide us. For 200 years New York has stood true to the traditions of Old York, and your citizens may take pride in the knowledge that you have lent your name to a new city in a new land, the gateway to a new country, where, under God's blessing, freedom and opportunity are assured to all men."

The Duke of York then drew a cord which released the American flag, and thus there was unveiled to view a striking tablet of classic design, a facsimile signature of the Mayor of New York (Mr. John F. Hylan). His Royal Highness then returned to the dais, and in an address to the company said:

"It is a great pleasure to me to have come here this afternoon to unveil this tablet, which has been presented by the city of New York to Old York. (Cheers.) It gives us another example of the many links between America and this country. (Cheers.) I am very glad to have been here, especially as I have the honour of being a Freeman of our city. (Cheers.) I thank you again for the way in which you have welcomed me this afternoon. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Francis Simon, who followed, spoke in the name of the New York Commission, and referred to the deep and abiding sentiment for the land of their common origin felt by all Americans since King James conferred charter rights on lands in the American Colonies. Since that time, he said, much history had been made, and although political differences had divided the two peoples, and trade rivalries had brought conflicts of interest, yet through three centuries certain fundamental ties had endured. (Cheers.) Of these ties that tablet was symbolic.

(Continued on next column.)

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

THE AMAZING LIDDELL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Edinburgh, July 23rd.

In the contest between British and American athletes at Stamford Bridge, there was one bright spot for the supporters of home talent—the appearance of Eric Liddell. If he had failed, his Scottish friends would have been to blame. They entertained him to dinner on Friday evening, he travelled to London by the night train, and he had to run on Saturday afternoon. In a thrilling programme Liddell in the one mile relay stands out. He turned what seemed to be certain defeat into victory. Starting with a handicap of seven yards, he not only caught H. M. Fitch, the American Quarter-Mile Champion, but beat him by three yards to win the race for Britain amid tumultuous cheering. In the mile medley Liddell went off at too fast a pace and was surprisingly beaten in the opening quarter by J. K. Brooker.

## CRICKET.

A good few matches were stopped by rain, but several important results were recorded. By reason of Perthshire's narrow win over Clackmannan whose first defeat it was in the county competition, the race for the title has now become very open. The "Wee County" in consequence of the reverse are now on the same mark as Aberdeenshire, with Perthshire and Forfarshire, also bracketed together, close up. As Perthshire have four matches still to play, and Forfarshire only two games, the chances of the North Inch club retaining the title are greater than those of their rivals at Forthill, but Aberdeenshire and Clackmannan County will both have something to say before the problem is solved. By reason of the victory of Drumpellier over Kilmarnock and the defeat of Kilmarnock by Ferguslie the Western Union Championship competition has also assumed a more open appearance. Grange was rather easily beaten in their match with Oxford Authentics, who this year are of a strong Scottish complexion.

## Football Championship.

Perthshire, 124 for 9; Clackmannan, 121.  
Forfarshire, 192 for 8; Aberdeenshire, 127 for 9.

## Western Union.

West, 134 for 4; Greenock, 117.  
Drumpellier, 165; Kilmarnock, 75.  
Ferguslie, 125; Kilmarnock, 100.

## Schools' Championship.

Merchiston Castle, 131 and 38 for 3;  
Edin. Academy, 96 and 69.

## Other Matches.

Oxford Authentics, 195 and 171 for 4;  
Grange, 188 and 107.  
Clydesdale, 97 for 6; Arbroath, 94.  
Stenhousemuir, 166 for 7; Stirling County, 48.

## International.

Ireland, 134 and 128 for 7; Scotland, 178.

## LAWN TENNIS.

In the Scottish Central Lawn Tennis tournament, the gentlemen's Singles Championship fell to E. C. Macintosh, Dundee West End, who defeated P. E. Allister, New Zealand. The Ladies' Singles fell to Mrs. Robin Welsh, Edinburgh, who beat Miss M. Thom, Kirkcaldy, in the final. In the Gentlemen's Doubles E. C. Macintosh and L. F. Davin, Glenageary, were successful; and in the mixed doubles J. Van Ende, Partick, and Mrs. Welsh.

In solid bronze it expressed the obligation which they in New York and America felt to Old York and England for their common heritage and rich bequests, for their language and their literature, and for their institutions and new ideals. (Cheers.) The ties which bound them were so much stronger than any forces which might tend to separate them that whenever power in the world attempted the destruction of those ideals Great Britain and the United States would always be found side by side in defence of their common heritage. (Cheers.) The end of the blood was strong; but the call of the spirit was stronger. "From the towers of your beautiful minster thirteen centuries of Christian worship and civilisation look down," exclaimed the speaker. "We claim their legacy as ours as well as yours, for the message to us all is clear. Love of truth, love of good and love of man—upon these corner-stones of modern civilisation is built, and we rededicate ourselves to their support. In departing from your shores we leave behind us this permanent memorial as a reminder to Americans of their indebtedness to the past, and as an assurance to Britons of the promise of the future." (Cheers.)

"Following these words from America's spokesman, the Lord Mayor gratefully accepted, in the name of his city, the custody of the tablet, as a reminder, he said, of the goodwill which the city of New York bore to its ancient namesake in England. It would, he declared, be an American shrine that would serve its purpose in the promotion of international good feeling and peace, and would bind together the two cities more and more strongly. He then moved a vote of thanks to the Duke. To this there also spoke the Sheriff of York and the Archbishop of York, the latter of whom referred to his war-time mission to America in 1918, and to the evidence he found of the wonderful welding process going on there of all the races in Europe."







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"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 12th Sept.

"BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo."  
"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Sept.  
"BORNEO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept.  
"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 15th Sept.

"BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE."  
"BUSHO MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

"CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon."  
"INDO MARU" ... Friday, 13th Aug.

"VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and  
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"ARABIA MARU" ... Friday, 5th Sept.

"NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama."  
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"JAPAN PORTS."  
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"AMUR MARU" ... Saturday, 13th Sept.

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"ANAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug., 2 p.m.  
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept., 2 p.m.

"TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY."  
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TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

[BY THE OLD STAGER IN THE "EVENING STANDARD"]

When men speak of changing customs it is almost universal to find them speaking with a touch of contempt for what is past and a well-grounded confidence in the wisdom of what has been evolved.

Yet such a frame of mind is both illogical and ill-conceived. It needs but a cursory review of history to reach the conclusion that custom is dictated by necessity and that not custom only, but civilization itself, does not change, but follows the destiny of the man-budding, ripening, and rotting and budding again; or of the pendulum, swinging backward and forward, and backward and forward again, according to the needs of the day, the utility of the moment, the mental state of short-lived humanity.

We think of the age of Anne as an age pre-eminent in noble and original thought, clothed in majestic literary style. Yet we must accept it that the Romans would have held the citizens of 1700 from the point of view of hygiene and eugenics at least—as dark and filthy savages. We recall that there are buried civilizations which had little to learn in domestic architecture from the greatest periods of their successors, and could indeed supply more than one solution to the present-day riddles of science and engineering.

#### CRITICISM AND LICENCE.

And if history forces us to humility in contemplating the progress of civilization, how much more must it demand humility when we contemplate changes in social customs. Doubtless the Puritans imagined that the theatres they shut down were shut down for all time, and that purity of life and solemnity of thought had come to stay. Yet they lived to see universally practised a habit of cynicism and frivolity never before attained in the history of our race. And so, later, the licence and frankness of the age of Fox and George. The Duchess of Devonshire led inevitably to what we call the drawl of the early Victorianism—an age to which already but sons are beginning to attribute qualities of picturesqueness and even grandeur.

That age of frank and brutal speech has already once at least repeated itself. "I wish to God," said Anna Maria, Duchess of Bedford, to the footman behind her chair at a dinner party in the '30's, "I wish to God, John, you would take your great greasy belly off the back of my chair." It was she, by the way, who first served tea at five o'clock as a regular meal.

People seem to forget that the pendulum has worked even in the habit of smoking. Smoking as a habit rose from the time of James I. and receded again, to rise once more when the Crimea introduced the cigarette. Youngish men to-day can recall curious incidents of the nasty, newfangled habit of tobacco smoking, which Pops and his cronies would have ridiculed as absurdly old-fashioned.

#### THE "NASTY WEED."

I recall how at a dinner party "only the other day," the host pulled out a box of cigarettes, only to return them to his pocket regretfully, remarking: "I suppose if we are going to a ball, we haven't indulged." And again: "If you young men are going to the saddle room for your nasty weed, remember to change your coats if you mean to return to us ladies again." And, indeed, the smoking jacket was designed for nothing else but to shelter the votaries of tobacco from the contagion of that nasty smell.

The Sundays we spent in London not so long before the war seem now incredibly stupid, tedious and short-sighted; yet an age will surely come which will find those pre-war customs more congenial than our present fad and feverish pursuit of variety.

How did our fashionable day speed in 1900?

In frock or tail coat and top hat we attended a fashionable West End church, smiling and whispering to our fashionable friends before and behind us; we gaped at the audacity of our fashionable preachers, and a discussion of his audacity, carried us in the fashionable stream to Church Parade in Hyde Park. Here we strolled, raising our hats, pausing to pass the time of day, staring politely.

A late and heavy luncheon prepared us for the round of afternoon visits. Our top hat and gloves accompanied us into five or six drawing-rooms, and reposed under our spindle-legged chair, while we criticized the Opera and the Weather, and balanced a polite tea cup on our knees and rose and reshuffled as fresh callers arrived. Calls over and visiting cards solemnly deposited in the halls, we proceeded again to the Park, where among the green chairs that stretched from Achilles Statue to Stanhope Gate, a decorous form of garden party—devoted of tea or the distractions of a hand-brought to a conclusion a well-spent Sunday of social activity.

Our dinner parties in 1900 were still very formal (and very dull) affairs, long and indigestible. Here and there, an "old guard" carried his opera hat with him into the dining-room. A crowd of servants, often in evening liveries, silk stockings, and powdered hair attended to our needs. As we were herded together, entirely according to blueness of blood, the dullness is perhaps accounted for. However narrow the staircase, "arming-lia" was essential. The host, tying his white tie, would worry his brain over the table of precedence. "My dear, do I take in Lady B. or Lady C." "Lady C. of course," is an eighteen century cardinal. "Shouldn't Mrs. Proudie go in before Mrs. Thorne?" "My dear, Mrs. Thorne is the wife of the younger son of a Viscount, and Bishop's wives simply don't count." Very meticulous we were.

As for our conversation, we were at the tail end of "the acknowledged recon-  
tour" period, which was in its zenith under Macaulay and Rogers and tottered to its grave with George Russell and Sir Algernon West. Macaulay was wont to hold a large company spellbound at—of all impossible meals—breakfast. It is recorded that, often at Bowood the guests would sit on listening to him sometimes till 1 o'clock. After that, there would be a walk in the shrubberies to see the new Water Garden or the new Sham ruins. Things moved quietly and exercise was not its obtrusive as now!

#### DINNER STORIES.

Discursive and formal breakfast lasted long after Macaulay's death, but George Russell and Sir Algernon, of course, depended only on dinners. The former gained silence by a compelling demeanour and a strong voice; the latter by great aptness to "point a moral and adorn a tale," insinuating a story very apropos here and there. Both kept up and used notebooks, "juggling up their repertoire while they dressed for dinner. Such a thing now would be an intolerable affliction.

The telephone killed the art of letter-writing, the motor-car killed country life, and a combination of the two—the speeding up of all methods of communication—killed conversation and the occasion for it.

The meticulous observances of the formal dinner were, of course, practiced in 1900 in every department of the social round. "Mother, should I be 'yours sincerely' or 'yours very sincerely' to Captain Brown?" It was all supremely important. Young people, mutually attracted, who had sat at the same dinner-table night after night must perforce remain as strangers because the magic mumble had not been said over them. Nor was there any good reason, short of marriage, why girls and boys in the same set should call each other by their Christian names, never after several years of friendship. It would now be a matter of weeks only.

Balls started very little before midnight, and for the young man in a Government office or the City the late hours, combined with the real physical exertion of waiting, made the season a very arduous affair. Nice-mannered or prudent youths left visiting cards on their dance hostesses, or on prospective dance hostesses. The practice of giving balls at the Ritz about 1910 killed this custom, for the guests ceased to recollect the name of the hostess of the evening—one ball being exactly like another.

#### A BRILLIANT PERIOD.

Nowadays the average young man would be as likely to carry a sword as a cane. In 1900, a man perforce dressed in evening clothes when dining at his club. In 1905, there were almost as many chaperones as girls at a ball, and you led your young woman back to her chaperon at the beginning of the next dance, and were formally introduced if unacquainted with that formidable dignity.

"We were all for formality and observance, you perceive. Tiresome, stupid, narrow—yes, perhaps. But can you show in the whole range of English social history a period so brilliant, so distinguished, a period when the very best of everything could be acquired so easily. I add the theory that the times in which we live and the social customs of those times are mutually corrective.

The formality of 1900, harnessed to the hard times of 1924, would be a prison regime indeed. But the freedom and informality of to-day, combined with the ease and luxury of 1900, would have brought about an age of Nero, and the roof most assuredly would have fallen in. If, however, one had to indicate in a word the sole arbiter of change in social customs, that word would be—reaction.

We have reached a point when bureaucracy is sapping the independence of the people and throttling trade.—The Earl of Middleton.

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 30th Aug. 3 p.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"FOOSANG"	Sunday, 31st Aug. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 31st Aug. 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN via HOIHOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 27th Sept. 1 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 4th Sept. 11 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 6th Sept. 11 a.m.
KOBE	"NAM'SANG"	Saturday, 6th Sept. 7 a.m.
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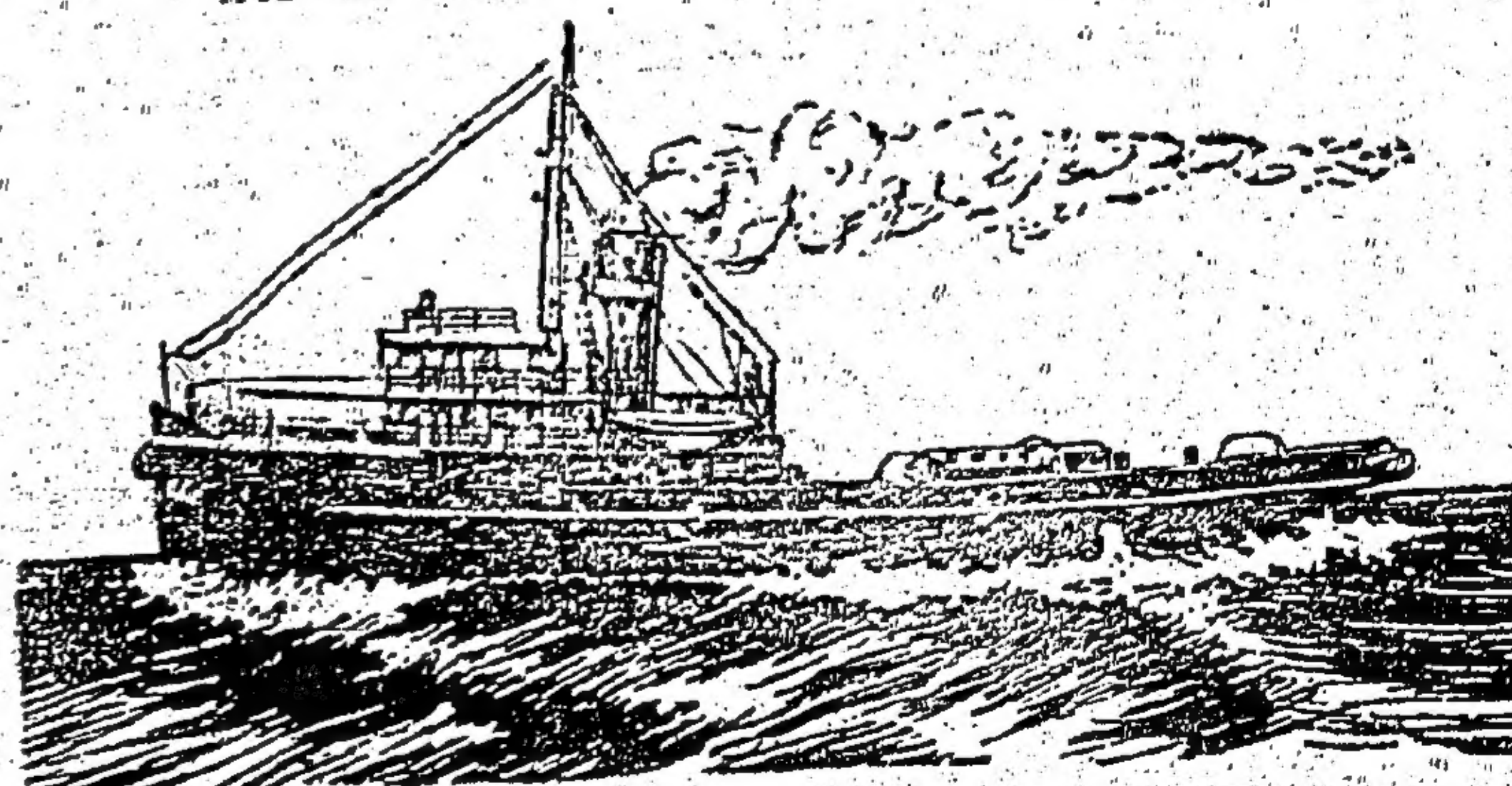
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Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service. 1921. Length 168' R.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.L.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submarine and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, coal light and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. HONGKONG DOCK, HONGKONG



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

August 24th.  
*Pat Yam*, Portuguese str., 181 tons, Capt. J. A. de Lemos, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Saikong wharf. — Kwang O S.S. Co.  
*June*, Norwegian str., 1,121 tons, Capt. T. Torkelson, from Balikpapan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120. — Doddwell & Co.

## August 25th.

*Adriatic*, British str., 1,761 tons, Capt. E. R. Francis, from Funchow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120. — B. & S.  
*Amherst*, Portuguese str., 211 tons, Capt. A. Fernandes, from Hothow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120. — On Frit S.S. Co.  
*Eastern*, British str., 2,272 tons, Capt. G. L. Smith, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120. — Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.  
*Empress of Asia*, British str., 8,881 tons, Capt. L. D. Douglas, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120. — P.M.S. Ltd.

*Fern*, Swedish str., from Canton, lying at Sunwong wharf.  
*Haichow*, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Tientsin, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120. — B. & S.  
*Ichang*, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. J. M. Hopkins, from Amoy, lying at Taku Dock. — B. & S.

*Kwangloong*, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at U.M.S.N. Co. wharf.  
*Kwang Sun*, British str., from Canton, lying at Rowland Dock.  
*President Wilson*, American str., 8,881 tons, Capt. Henry Nelson, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Rowland wharf. — Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

*Synka Maru*, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 122.  
*Seikan*, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. U. Trott, from Penang and Hothow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120.

*Suifang*, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. N. H. Little, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 120. — B. & S.  
*Tanzer*, Norwegian str., 1,548 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Hsinanwan, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 120. — Kaitan Mining Co.

## CLEARANCES.

August 25th.  
*Adriatic*, for Singapore.  
*Cepolis*, for San Francisco.  
*Hydrangea*, for Swatow.  
*Katori Maru*, for Shanghai.  
*Kwangloong*, for Amoy.  
*Kata Maru*, for Canton.  
*Osatsu*, for Swatow.  
*Suifang*, for Amoy.  
*Tydatjoh*, for Swatow.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.  
 Per s.s. *Empress of Asia*, from Japan, on August 25th: — Mr. A. E. Crisp, Mr. J. H. Ehlers, Miss Hooper, Mr. H. Higashi, and Mr. K. Suyehiro.  
 Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, from Manila, on August 25th: — For Hongkong: Mr. D. C. Chum, Mr. Calisto Yeg Dy, Mr. H. K. Lai, Miss Ho Kwan Yuk, Mr. L. S. Kahn, Miss R. E. Skinner, Mr. M. W. Stevens, Mr. R. M. Berrienen, Miss Tan Chiel, Mr. Tan Ching Poon, Mr. Tan Kian Ho, Miss Yu Chai Lou, Mr. D. Birch, Mr. Chan Foo Woo, Mr. S. Edwards, Mrs. A. Fabian, Mr. Goh Sap, Mr. Lim Can, Miss M. K. Magers, Miss H. Potts, Mr. I. R. Rozario, Miss F. Silva, Miss E. M. Schell, Mr. Se Pe Lim.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on August 25th, at 4 a.m., left at 6 p.m. the same day, and is due at Hongkong on September 1st, at 8 a.m. (Monday).  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hibi Maru* (Calcutta passenger line), left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji, on August 25th, and is expected to arrive here on August 31st.  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hibi Maru* (Calcutta line), left Calcutta for Hongkong via Singapore, on August 25th, and is expected here on September 10th.  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Toshio Maru* (Australian passenger line), left Sydney for Hongkong, via Manila, on August 22nd, and is expected here on September 10th.  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Ji Maru* (Hankow passenger line), left Moji for Hongkong, via Shanghai, on August 22nd, and is expected here on August 28th.  
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru* (European passenger line), left London for Hongkong, via Suez, on August 5th, and is expected here on September 9th.  
 The Admiral Oriental Line s.s. *President Grant*, which sailed from Hongkong at midnight on August 22nd, arrived at Manila at 7 a.m. on August 24th. She returns from that port at 5 p.m. August 27th, arriving here at 7 a.m. August 28th, and will sail for Victoria and Seattle, via Shanghai and Japan, at 10 a.m. on August 31st.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The silk shipped per s.s. *President McKinley* which sailed from this port at 10 a.m. on July 26th, arrived in New York at 6 a.m. on August 17th, having been 21 calendar days and 20 hours in transit.

Probably a record was set up by the Blue Funnel steamer *Adriatic* on her last trip from Shanghai to Hankow and back, says a Shanghai contemporary. The vessel left Shanghai for Hankow on August 21st at 1 p.m., and arrived at Hankow on August 14th at 9 p.m. She took on board 1,600 tons of tea and general cargo and sailed for Shanghai on the 16th inst., arrived at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. The steamer was in charge of two senior pilots of the Woosung and Hankow Pilots Association.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, &c.	Kanokura Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
New York & Boston	Gothic Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On 1st Sept.
Boston & New York via Suez	Romeo	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 1st inst.
San Francisco via S'hai & Jap. Ports & H'k	President Wilson	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 27th inst. 4 p.m.
San Francisco &c.	West Farallou	Am.	Strathers & Barry	On 31st inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 31st inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. Ports	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th inst. 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, YACOMA, VANCOUVER, &c.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th Sept.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via S'hai Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Achilles	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th Sept.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP	Presid. Grant	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 1st inst.
MARSHALLS, &c.	Kalyan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 8th Sept.
MARSHALLS, &c.	Amy Le Ridon	From	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th Sept.
MARSHALLS, &c.	Paul Lecat	From	Messageries Maritimes	On 14th Sept.
MARSHALLS, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	André Lebou	From	Messageries Maritimes	On 28th Sept.
MARSHALLS, LOND N, R'ham, LEITH & GLASGOW	Kitaco Maru	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th inst. 11 a.m.
MARSHALLS, HAVRE, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Empress Asia	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 26th Sept.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	Enrypluss	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Sept.
LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Schlesien	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 1st Sept.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, &c.	Trollus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Sept.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Argon Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Pembroke	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Boegje	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Alber Vogler	Jap.	Ryuter Breckelmann & Co.	About 26th Sept.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th inst. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Laing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Sept.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Taina	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 27th Sept.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 27th Sept.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-BELI	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 27th Sept.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TIENTSIN	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 11th Sept.
WHEATWATER, CHITTOO & TIENTSIN	Venezia	Ital.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Sept.
HAIPHONG via HAIKOW & PAKHOI	Chinkwa Maru	Jap.	Yamaguchi Kisen Kaisha	On 25th inst. 4 p.m.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Takwa Maru	Jap.	Yamaguchi Kisen Kaisha	About 4th Sept.
SANDAKAN	Mansang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Sept. 1 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Sept. 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 27th inst. 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Taiwan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th Sept.
THISTAR via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Awa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	Tingong	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA	Kashim	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 5th Sept.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Pehayur	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 31st inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Senda	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 6th Sept.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	Finne-L	Ital.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 31st inst.
SHANGHAI	Tjikarang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 26th inst.
MOI & KOBE	Taira	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 10th Sept.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, YAMAGUCHI & SHANGHAI	Arifura	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 6th Sept.
JAPAN PORTS	O. Lopez Y. Lopez	Span.	Botelhe Bros.	On 12th Oct.
TRINAM	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd Sept.
CHANGSHING	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd Sept.
TIMEANUK	Timanuk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 2nd Sept.
INDO MARU	Indo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd inst.
Lake Gilpin	Lake Gilpin	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st inst.
Leuang	Leuang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst. 9 a.m.
Kiangchow	Kiangchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst. 2.30 p.m.
Kwangtung	Kwangtung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst. 2.30 p.m.
Hailong	Hailong	Brit.	Douglas Leprosit & Co.	On 26th inst. 1 p.m.
Empress Canada	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 2nd Sept. 3 p.m.
Yueyang	Yueyang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Sept.
Presid. Madison	Presid. Madison	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 3rd Sept.
Legazpi	Legazpi	Span.	Botelhe Bros.	On 2nd Sept.
West Carmona	West Carmona	Brit.	Strathers & Barry	On 26th Sept.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Arena* (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.  
*Autolysus* (Blue Funnel), due September 10th.  
*Awa Maru* (N.Y.K.), due August 29th.  
*Empress of Canada* due September 1st.  
*Crossley* (Admiral Oriental), due August 26th.  
*Helena* (Blue Funnel), due September 2nd.  
*Hulu* due August 26th.  
*Patricius* (Blue Funnel), due September 15th.  
*Pennay Maru* (N.Y.K.), due September 4th.  
*President Harrison* (Dollar), due Sept. 15th.  
*President Madison* (Admiral Oriental), due September 2nd.  
*President Monroe* (Dollar), due September 1st.  
*Rhena* (Blue Funnel), due September 8th.  
*Schlesien* (N.D.L.), due September 10th.  
*Thier* (N.D.L.), due September 12th.  
*Tydatjoh* (Blue Funnel), due September 2nd.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong: —  
 Addressee: — From:  
 Volkart ... .. Havre  
 Yuhongkai, The Great Eastern Hotel ... .. Amoy  
 Lunan ... .. Shanghai  
 Glober ... .. Kobe  
 Limbist, s.s. *Empress Asia* ... .. Fishersland, New York

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong: —  
 Addressee: — From:  
 1139/18th Carvalho ... .. Sao Francisco  
 7507/12th Cokely ... .. Dundee  
 1212/10th Public ... .. London  
 10-37/15th Seurlantz, Amcon ... .. Colombo  
 1260/19th Torredor ... .. Anchlandaz

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## THE "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

WILL SAIL FROM

## HONGKONG

TO

## MANILA

5 P.M., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th.

FROM

## HONGKONG

TO

## VANCOUVER

NOON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

Passenger Department: Telephone C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC."  
 Freight and Express: Telephone C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

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REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
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TJIKARANG	JAVA	In port	26th Aug.	SHANGHAI
MENADO	JAVA	In port	1st Sept.	YOKOHAMA
TJILBOET	JAVA	26th Aug.	2nd Sept.	YOKOHAMA
TJILBOET	JAVA	1st Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJILBOET	JAVA	6th Sept.	7th Sept.	MAKASSAR
TJILBOET	JAVA	7th Sept.	10th Sept.	BATAVIA
TJILBOET	JAVA	10th Sept.	11th Sept.	SHANGHAI
TJILBOET	JAVA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	JAPAN

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 S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... .. Wednesday, September 10th, at 4 p.m.  
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... .. Wednesday, September 25th, at 4 p.m.  
 Sailing and Fare subject to Change Without Notice.

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## HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... .. Sunday, August 31st, at Noon.  
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... .. Sunday, September 1st, at Noon.

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 "PRESIDENT MADISON" ... .. Sept. 12th.  
 "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... .. Sept. 24th.  
 "PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... .. Oct. 6th.  
 "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... .. Oct. 18th.

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 "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... .. Sept. 6th.  
 "PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... .. Sept. 27th.

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 S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... .. 20th Oct.  
 S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... .. 21st Dec.  
 S.S. "For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, and SHANGHAI."  
 S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... .. 12th Oct.  
 S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... .. 3rd Dec.

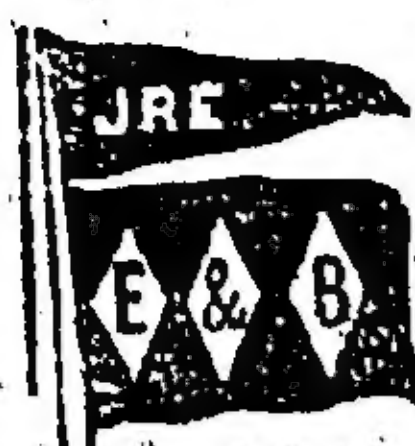
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COMPANY, LTD

Projected sailings from Hongkong.

Subject to Alteration.

"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" ..... 31st Aug. .... Marseilles, London, R'dam, Leith & Glasgow.  
 "CITY OF MANILA" ..... 11th Sept. .... Havre, L'don, R'dam & Hamburg.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" ..... 28th Oct. .... Shanghai and Japan.  
 "CITY OF LAHORE" ..... 4th Dec. .... Marseilles, London, etc.  
 "CITY OF KARACHI" ..... 28th Jan. .... Do.  
 "CITY OF KARACHI" ..... 28th Feb. .... Do.

\* "A" Class. \* "B" Class.

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"ROMEO" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 31st Aug.  
 "PERSEUS" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 10th Sept.  
 "CITY OF YOKOHAMA" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 21st Sept.  
 "TEUCER" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 1st Oct.

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AZAY LE RIDEAU	—	—	7th Sept.
PAUL LECAT	—	—	14th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	31st July	1st Sept.	28th Sept.
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	12th Oct.
CHANTILLY	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	26th Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	14th Oct.	9th Nov.

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\* "DR. P. BENOIT" from DUNKIRK, LONDON &amp; HAVRE is due

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

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 HAIKONG ..... Capt. W. O. Pasmore ..... Friday, 29th Aug., at 3 p.m.  
 HAIKONG ..... Capt. Ellis Walker ..... Tuesday, 2nd Sept., at 3 p.m.

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King's Building.

## P. &amp; O. British India Apcar and Eastern &amp; Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**  
 STRAITS, JAV, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.  
**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,884	4th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	11th Sept.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp.
"NAOYA"	6,854	18th Sept.	do.
"KAISAR-HEIND"	11,430	25th Sept.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,886	30th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp.
"PESHAWAR"	7,934	11th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,811	18th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	8,813	25th Oct.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	22nd Nov.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	29th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	6th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	6,886	13th Dec.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,118	20th Dec.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	27th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	3rd Jan.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	17th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars. L'don, Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,811	31st Jan.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	7th Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th Feb.	do.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	17th Sept.	do.
"TAIRA"	8,500	19th Sept.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	25th Oct.	do.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ALBANY"	4,000	1st Oct.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Oct.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver  
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	27th Aug. D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PESHAWAR"	7,934	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,886	17th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	24th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAIRA"	8,500	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,811	8th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,963	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	5th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	19th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,091	3rd Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,886	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	31st Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	7th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,811	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	28th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	4th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,963	11th Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	18th Feb.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.  
 \* All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
 \* Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

Agents.

## STRUTHERS &amp; BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

## EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

## TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

## FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

U.S.S.	Ship	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
U.S.S.B.	"WEST FARALON"	20th Aug.	Do Hongkong 20th Aug.
U.S.S.B.	"WEST SEQUANA"	31st Aug.	Do Hongkong 31st Aug.
U.S.S.B.	"WEST PROSPECT"	14th Sept.	Do Hongkong 14th Sept.
U.S.S.B.	"WEST PROSPECT"	28th Sept.	Do Hongkong 28th Sept.
U.S.S.B.	"WEST PROSPECT"	11th Oct.	Do Hongkong 11th Oct.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

## TO BATAVIA, SEMARANG AND SOERABAYA

U.S.S.	Ship	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
U.S.S.B.	"WEST CHOPAKA"	30th Aug.	Do Hongkong 30th Aug.

## TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.	Ship	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
U.S.S.B.	"WEST CARMONA"	18th Sept.	Do Hongkong 18th Sept.
U.S.S.B.	"WEST CARMONA"	28th Sept.	Do Hongkong 28th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES-INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.  
 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone No. Central 3008.  
 G. F. BRADFORD, Est. Agent.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure	D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 28th Aug.	2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KWANGTUNG"	On 28th Aug.	2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KUEICHOW"	On 27th Aug.	4 p.m.
WUHAIRWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"FOOCHOW"	On 28th Aug.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & NEWCEWANG	"KANCHOW"	On 30th Aug.	D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 31st Aug.	2.30 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 2nd Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KAYING"	On 4th Sept.	2.30 p.m.
WUHAIRWAI & SINGAPORE	"CHINEUA"	On 4th Sept.	10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGTIAN"	On 10th Sept.	2.30 p.m.
WUHAIRWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Sept.	4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to transship at Woosung.

HANGKOW LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong	Sails for Manila	Sails for S'pore, Penang, etc.
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"TAIYUAN" ..... 23rd Sept. .... 28th Sept.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 Telephone No. Central 38.

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

## NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ..... Sails about 26th August.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).  
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK, RED SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE  
 £66.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "FIUME" ..... Sails about 31st August.  
 S.S. "PERSIA" ..... Sails about 30th September.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ..... Sails about 7th September.  
 S.S. "LACONIA" ..... Sails about 4th October.  
 S.S. "FIUME" ..... Sails about 7th October.  
 S.S. "PERSIA" ..... Sails about 7th November.

\* Cargo only.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ..... Sails about 31st August.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.



## Yamashita Steamship &amp; Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping &amp; Marine Insurance Broker.

Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

## REGULAR FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE.

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR CANTON

S.S. "CHUKWA MARU" ..... on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow &amp; Pakhoi

S.S. "CHUKWA MARU" ..... on or about 5th Sept.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow &amp; Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ..... on or about 4th Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office: No. 7, Bonham Street West, Tel. Central No. 155.

S. MITARAI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. Central Nos. 140 &amp; 145.



